

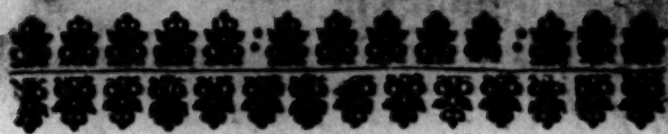
THE
Travellours Guide
AND
HISTORIANS
Faithful Companion

Giving an Account of the most Remarkable things and matters Relating to the Religion, Government, Custom, Manners, Laws, Pollicies, Companies, Trade, &c. in all the principal Kingdoms, States, and Provinces, not only in Europe, but other parts of the World; more particularly England, Holland, Flanders, Denmark, Sweden, Hamburg, Lubeck, and the principal Cities and Towns of the German Empire, Italy, and its Provinces, Rome, France, &c. and what is worthy of Note to be found and observed in them: As to Rivers, Cities, Pallaces, Fortifications, strong Towns, Castles, Churches, Antiquities, and divers Remarks upon many of them. Instructions how we ought to behave our selves in Travelling: The Prices of Land and Water Passages, Provisions; and how thereby to avoid many Ilconveniencies: With a Catalogue of the chief Cities, &c. And the number of Houses every one of them are said to contain. With many other things worthy of notice.

Being the 16 Years Travels of William Courteen, Gentleman, sometimes Consul for the English in Amsterdam, in Holland. *1699*



58a



THE
P R E F A C E
T O T H E
R E A D E R.

A *S Histories, Travels,
and the description of
the Laws, Manners,
Customs, and divers Rarities in
Empires, Kingdoms, and States,*
A 2 have

The Preface

have taken up the Care and Industry of Judicious Men, in all Ages, carefully to Collect, and Compile them, to increase a knowledge in those that have not the like Advantages of being abroad, as well as to be a light and guide to those that shall make their Advances in the like nature ; so they more particularly redound to the Advantages of those that Trade, or have concerns of any moment in Foreign Countrys, by letting them be sensible how they ought prudently to manage their Business conformable to the constitution of the Government they happen to be Negotiated under, for want of a true notion of which, many Errors and Prejudices have ensued, as well in greater as lesser Affairs ; so that Wise Men have blushed to
find

to the Reader.

find themselves insensibly mistaken for want of seasonable Directions, that would easily have set them right, and amongst others that may prove exceeding useful, you are presented with one by a Learned Gentleman, sometimes a Consul for the English Nation at Amsterdam, who made it his Business, for Sixteen Tears, to visit all the Remarkable Places in Europe; and has given such an exact Account of them in all Material Particulars, that no Historian has, as yet, come up with him in an even line, but are behind by many degrees; laying a perpetual obligation even upon the Countreyes themselves, for being so faithfully particularized: England indeed

The Preface

is but lightly touched on, yet so as many things of weight and moment are in this Book revived, as it were, from Oblivion, and Transactions of former Reigns impartially related.

The United Provinces owe much to this Ingenious Pen, which has lively drawn every thing, that is Rare, and Noteworthy, in their Laws, Customs, raising Taxes, Shipping, their Bank, East-India Company, Frugality, Wars, and Trade in most parts of the known World; with many Remarkable Deliverances that Common-Wealth has, in late years, been Blessed with from the Insults and Tyranny of France, &c.

To the Reader.

&c. And by what Policies they have defeated their Enemies, and Enriched themselves.

The same, or to the like purpose, in this Book is considered in Denmark, Sweeden, the Spanish Netherlands, and the principal Towns of the German Empire, Italy, and other Places, with particular Remarks on France, and the Affairs of that Kingdom, all of it being Intwoven with many Curious Relations of divers Strange Things, where a Digression is any ways proper, or that they may fall in smoothly, without infringing too much on the Patience of the Reader; it being in the whole

The Preface

whole Serie like a curious Lanskip, pleasing at once to all Capacities, unless to such, as nothing that is Ingenious or Reasonable is taking, who many times cavel at things before they will give themselves leave any ways materially to consider them.

This Famous Piece was written indeed in Holland, but now comes over speaking English, that this Nation might not be ignorant of so laboured a Work, the Remarking of which in so many sundry Nations, without borrowin^g, or that but a very little, from any Historians, that had lightly touched on them before, must, beyond all peradventure, require,

as.

to the Reader.

as well as it did a large time, great Cost and Industry, and indeed the Authors stile and method speaks him no less than a man fitly qualified for such an undertaking, not leaving any thing unpried into, that is proper to be a link in the Chain of his Discourse; for though the Volumn boasts not of largeness in the number of Sheets, yet in what it treats on, it is very Copious, a great deal of sense being comprized in few words, which is the proppereft way of Writing, and most pleasing to the Judicious.

But least I should be taxed with Indiscretion in Elaborating in Commendation

The Preface

on of that which is capable of Recommending it self, I shall Conclude in a few Words. You have in it, besides what has been mentioned, an Account of all the Remarkable Cities of Europe, whereby their largeness may be gathered from the number of Houses they contain, set down over-against them; with the Distances of Places, Bridges, Fords, or Passages of Rivers, and many Antiquities, with other things; so that it may be termed the Students Library, the Travelers Guide, the Souldiers Companion, the Merchants Magazine, and the Statesmans

to the Reader.

mans Consulter : *And so
recommending you to the
Serious Perusal of it, I am
Reader,*

Your very Humble
and Obliged Servant

E. T.

Your very humble

and Obedient

E. T.

7.

Some Necessarie
REMARKS

for such as Entend to
TRAVEL
Thro the Province of
HOLLAND.

AS they that confine themselves to their own countrie have not the opportunitie to see and observe Rarities in other parts of the world: so such as goe into forrain places, rather wander at Random then travel, who have not the Curiositie to Commit to memorie or writing such things they meet with, both for thier own and others Satisfaction, as may Demonstrate the fruits of their travels.

I Confesse all Travellers are not
A of

of alike Temper : Some delight themselves in contemplation of the curiosities of *Arts*, som are taken with the varieties of the works of nature, others speculate with a kind of Reverence the decays and ruins of *Antiquitie*, others studiously inform themselves with the transactions of *Modern tymes*, others with the *Gouvernement* and *Politie*, other speculate the strange customs and fashion of the places they passe thro; To be short everie one labors to entertain the reader with those objects and rarities of forain parts, his *Genius* and inclination is most affected with.

As to my self, although during the space of 16 yeaves travel, I might have enlarged, according to the curiositie and opportunitie I have had in the rehearal of many rare and exquisite things verie observable: yet my chiefe aime was to make such remarks, as might most contribute to the common good of hu-

ma-

mane society and civil life, in taking notice of the *Government* and *Politie* of the *Several States* and *Dominions* where I have been, viz. The *United Provinces*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and other countries, whose natural temper and disposition seemed to me most to sympathise with our *English nation*, and therchy have an occa on to do some good to my own countrie. Expect not Reader alike punctualness, as to all the forementioned places, because very many things which I might have observed, are much agreeing, and so may be referred, to what shall be spoken of the *Politie* and *Government* of *Holland*, which, for reasons I shall by and by hint at, is the Chief End I aimed at in this treatise.

We will begin then in the first place with the *Common-wealth* of *Holland*, and *Dominions* of the *States General* which for some years

hath been in a declining condition, and their forces exceedingly weakened, by reason of that fatal War it managed against *England, France* and the *Bishop of Munster*, that *Politick* body was so tottered and torn, as did threaten its utter and total ruine.

But as bodies whither *natural* or *Politick*, after that a violent fit hath sore shaken, dissipated and exhausted their spirits, may recover vigor and look lively again, if so be radical constitution and natural temper be not wholly changed and depraved: even so This *Commonwealth of Holland* hath visibly recovered strength again and probably may attain to its former force and *Lustre*, except some depravation in its vital humours should still keep it languishing, and obstruct its perfecture.

We will therefore make some remarks

Traveller in Holland. 5

marks as to the defects and faylings (observed not onely by me but also by others) which that famous *Commonwealth* hath of late yeares bin guiltie of: which I shal doe not out of any malice or disigne of reflection, the intencion of writing this treatise being simplie to insert those defaults, which the wisest of Authors have alwayes Judged necessarie not onely for the reformation of this, but of all *states* whatsoever.

This *Commonwealth* of *Holland* hath worthily bin the wonder of all Europe during this last age, and perhaps not to be paralld in the records of former tymes: for if we consider how many yeares it was assaulted by the then most *Potent Prince* of *Europe*, who aspired to no les then the *Universal Empire*, and that how formidable soever he were, yet they not onely maintained their pretensions, but with uninterrupted prosperitie and successefullnesse advanced their trade, and spread their

6 *Remarks for*
conquests in all the foure parts of the
world.

Rome it self though most famous
and victorious, yet could not, as
is believed, in so short a time do,
what by this *Commonwealth* hath
bin effected. In *India* and *Affrica*
they soon forced the *Spaniard*, and
Portugeses to yeeld to them most of
their trade and possessions. And tho
England put in for a share, yet they
were a long while vigourously op-
posed by the *Dutch*, and to this
hour have enough to do, to keep
what they have gotten: so that in
lesse then an hundred years this *Com-
monwealth* by their industrie and art
intrading, are becom so excessive
rich and potent that they began to in-
sult and would needs be Arbitraters
to their neighbouring *Princes* and
States, and encrōach upon their
Territories and *Dominions*.

This drew upon them that fatal
war before mentioned, by which they
were sorely weakned and brought
so

so low, that except God by a more then ordinarie *Providence* had protected and appeared for them, they had certainly bin ruined and never able to recover themselves again, however their pride hereby was much abated: And as *Luxurie* and lasciviousnes are the sad effects of prosperitie, as wel as *Pride*, so such vices in a *body Politick* and *Commonwealth*, as do corrupt the radical humors, by abating the vigour of the *Vital parts*, doe insensiblie tend to the consumption and decay of the whole.

That this *Commonwealth* hath much recovered its strength, may clearly appeare, if we consider what great things they have effected, since the little time they have enjoyed peace: They have in lesse then 7 yeares built about 40 gallant ships of war; They have laid out vast sums of treasure in reafortifying *Narden*, *Masfricht*, *Breda*, the *Grave* and many other places: They have payd

vast sums of money to their Allies for their auxiliarie troopes, as also 200000 pound sterling to the King of England to Enjoy their peace with him. And besides all this their Encrease in Riches and power may be gueſt at, by the many ſtately houſes built within theſe 5 years in Amſterdam, Rotterdam and other places; to all which we may ad, to what exceſſive hight the *Actions* of the *East* and *West-Indie* Companie are riſen, and the obligations from the Sates are ſo eſteemed as to ſecuritie, that they Can get as much money as they pleaſe at 2 *Per cent*: not to ſpeak, of the Exceeding encrease of their ſubjects, occaſioned by the *French Kings* tyrannie againſt the diſtreſſed *Proteſtants* in *France*, *Alſace* and other parts of his *Conqueſts*, neither wil we ſpeak of other ſignes of the encrease of this *Commonwealth*, as not Judging it convenient to commit them to paper, but wil now proceed

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ceed to shew the Method of Living and travelling in the Dominions and places of the *States*, which if you do wel consider you May see, how hap- pie and easie the *Government* of *En- gland* is, above that of other Na- tions.

The *Brill* in *Holland* is the Usual place where the *Packet* and Kings *pleasure boats* bring on such as come for to see the United Provinces: here be sure to furnish your self wel with money. From hence you take a boat to *Maseland Sluce* or *Rotter- dam*, which if you goe in Compa- nie with others, wil only cost you 5 stivers: but if you take one for your self, wil cost 25. stivers for *Maseland Sluce*, and a *Ducaton* to *Rotterdam*. The Fifth part of which goes to the *States* for a tax, they call *Passagie Gelt*: and the other 4 parts are for the boat-Men or Shippers, who also out of their gaines must Pay a tax to the *States*, so that by com- putation you pay a fift pennie to the

States for your travelling either in boats by water, or in waggons by land.

As you passe by *Maseland Sluce* you'll see a verie faire fishing village, to which belong near two hundred *Herring Buisses*, but if you goe by the way of *Rotterdam* you sail by two old Townes Called *Flardin* and *Schiedam*: yet let me advise you before you depart from the *Bril*, to take a serious view of it, as beeing the citie which in *Queen Elisabeths* time was one of the *Cantionarie Townes* pawned to *England*. The *Brill* had a voyce among the *States*, but by reason *Rotterdam* hath got away their Trade, by which having lost its former lustre, is now become a fishing town onely.

Rotterdam is the second Citie for trade in *Holland* and by some is called *little London*, as having vast traffick with *England*, in so much that many of the citifens speak good *English*. There are in this citie two
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considerable Churches of English and Scotch : and how great a trade they drive with the *King of Englands* subjects is evident , for in the yeare 1674 at the opening of the waters after a great frost , there departed out of *Rotterdam* 300 Sail of English , Scotch and Irish Ships at once with an Easterly wind : And if a reason should be demanded how it coms to passe , that so many English Ships should frequently com to that haven ? It is easilie answered , because they can ordinarily Load and unload , and make returns to England from *Rotterdam* , before a Ship can get clear from *Amsterdam* and the *Texel* : And therefore your English Merchants find it Cheaper and more commodious for trade , that after their goods are arrived at *Rotterdam* , to send their goods in boats Landward in , to *Amsterdam*.

This citie is famous as beeing the place where Great *Erasmus* was

A 6 born,

born, whose Statue of Brasse stands erected in the Market place; And although the buldings here are not so superb as those of *Amsterdam*, *Leyden* or *Harlem*, yet the places worth the seeing, are, first the *Great Church* where Several *Admirals* Lay State-ly Entombed, here you see their *Admiraltie*, *East Indie*, and *Stat-houses* together with that caled, *het Gemeen Lands Huis*.

From *Rotterdam* you may for 5 stivers have a boat to bring you to *Delph*, but before you com thither you passe thro a faire village called *Overschie*, where the *French* and *English* youths are trayned up in literature, as to the *Latin* and *Dutch* tongue, *Booke keeping*, &c: from thence in the same boat you com to *Delph* which is famous for making of *Porceline* to that degree, that it much resembles the *China*, but onely it is not transparent.

In *Delph* is the great *Magasin* of *Arms* for the whole *Province* of *Hel-*

Travallors in Holland. 13

Holland: Their churches are verie large, in one of which are *Tombs* of the *Princes of Orange*, *Admiral Tromp* and *General Morgans Ladie*, and in the *Cloyster* over against the Church you have an *Inscription* in a *Pillar of Brasse*, shewing after what manner *William* the 1, that famous *Prince of Orange* was Shot to death by a miscreant *Jesuit*, with his deserved punishment.

Delph hath the 3^d voyce in the *States of Holland*, and sends its *Deputies* unto the *Colledge* of the *States General*, and to all other colledges of the *Commonwealth*. They have also a *Chamber* in the *East-Indie Companie*, as shal be more largely spoken to, when we shal com to treat of the *State* of the said *Companie*.

From *Delph* you may by boat be brought to the *Hague* for 2 *Stivers* and an halfe: Which is accounted the fairest *Village* in the world, both for *Pompous buildings* and the large-

nes thereof ; Here the *Princes of Orange* hold their Residence : as also the *States General* and the *Council of State* , Here you have the *Courts of Justice* , *Chancerie* , and other *Courts of Law*. Here you see that *Great Hall* , in which many Hundreds of coulers are hung up in *Trophie* , taken from the *Emperor* , *Spaniard* and other *Potentates* with whom they have waged war. There *Council Chambers* are admired by all that see them. Many faire *Libraries* they have belonging to particular men. The *Princes Pallace* is a most superb building , And there are many costlie *Gardins* adjoyning to the *Hague* , together with that to the *Princes house* in the *Wood* , in which house are in a large Hall the most rare and costly *Pictures* of Europe , there also are those magnificent and unparalleled *Gardins* of the *Heer Bentham* , of *Amesland* and others. I might here speak of the splendor of the *Prince*
of

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of *Orange* his Court, of his noble virtues and valour, of the most virtuous and Beautiful *Princess* his royal consort, but I dare not, least I should infinitely fall short of what ought to be, and which others have already done before me: and therefore leaving the *Hague*, I shall only tell you that from thence you may for 7 Stivers have a boat to bring you to *Leyden*. *Leyden* is a faire and great citie, and the *Universitie* is verie famous, being frequented by 1000 of Students from all parts, as *Hungarie*, *Poland*, *Germanie*, yea from the *Ottomans Empire* it self, who pretend to be grecians, besides the English, Scots and Irish, who this years were numbered to be above 80.

The most remarkable things here to be seen, I shall summarilie set down: As the place called the *Bergh*, formerly a *Castle* belonging to the Prince of *Liege* in *Flanders*: The *Stathowse*, the *Universitie* Schooles, spe-

specially that of the *Anatomic*, which excels all the *Anatomic* Schooles in the world, a Book of the rarities whereof you may have for 6 Stivers, their *Physick Garden*, and the Professors *Closets* are al ravishing in rare Curiosities. But as to their *Colledges*, they are but two and verie small, not ro be compared with the smallest *Hals* in *Oxford*, neither have they any endowments, their maintenance being onely from the charitable collections of the *Ministers* of *Holland*, neyther are any Students to remain longer there, then til they attain the degree of *Batchelers* of *Art*: One of the Curators beeing demaunded by me, why so rich a *Commonwealth* as *Holland* is, did not build and endow *Colledges* after the manner of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, answered they had not so many able and publick spirited men as are in *England*, and to deal plainly with you, said he, had we such *Colledges*, our
Bur-

Burgemasters and *Magistrates* would fill them with their own and their friends sons, who by leading a lazie and idle life would never become capable to serve the Commonwealth, and therefore he judged it much better to put them to Pension in Burgers howses, leaveing them to the care of the Professors, who are verie diligent in keeping the Students at their exercises, both at Publick lectures and in their private howses also, where they caule them Punctually at their appointed houres to come to their examinations and lectures, besides those they have in Publick. Thier churches are rare, so are the walks round the citie, and the fortifications verie pleasing to behold. Here you have the *River Rhine* running through the citie and falling into it from *Catwyckop Zee*. *Leyden* is verie famous in historie, for the long Siege it held out against the *Spaniard*. From hence for twelve Rivers and an half you are brought to

to *Harlem* by water, being twelve English miles.

Harlem is famous in that *Cosfor* one of their Burgers, first invented the *Art of Printing*. This *Cosfor* being suspected to be a Conjuror, was fain to flee from *Harlem* to *Cologne* in *Germany*, and there Perfected his Invention, having in *Harlem* onely found out the way of printing on one side of the Paper. The first book he ever printed is kept in the *Statthouse*, for those that are curious to see it. Here is one of the fairest and largest Churches of the 17 Provinces, in the wals whereof there remain to this day sticking *canon Bullets*, shot by the Spaniards during the Siege thereof. In this Church are three *Organs*, as also the model of the three Ships, that sayled from *Harlem* to *Damiater*, seasing the Castle in which the Earl of *Holland* was kept prisoner, and brought him away to *Holland*: In the *Tower* of this Church hang two
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silver bells which they also brought from thence, and now ring them everie night at nine a clock.

Harlem is renowned for making the finest linnen cloth, Tyfinies Dammaskes and silk Stuffs; also Ribbands and Tapes; They have Mills by which they can weave fortie and 50 Pieces at a time, they make the finest white thread and Tapes for lace in the whole world, there *Bleacheries* surpas al other whatsoever, their waters whitening cloath better then any in the seventeen Provinces: They have a most pleasant grove like a little *Wood*, divided into Walks where on Sondays and holly dayes the Citisens of *Amsterdam* and other places come to take their pleasure. *Harlem* is the second citie of *Holland* and sends in *Deputies* unto all the *Colledges* of the *Gouvernement*. From hence you have a passage by boat to *Amsterdam* for six stivers, but when you are come half way you must step out of one boat to goe in-

to another, where you see a Stately *Pallace*, where the Lords, called *Dykgraves* sit, Everie one of these Lords hath his *Apartment* when he comes for the concerns of the Sea-dykes, and bancks: here are also 2 large *Sluces* having gates to let in or out water from the *Harlemmer Meer*. Near this place about Anno: 1672 a part of the Seabanck was broken by a strong Northwest wind, drowning all the land betwixt *Amsterdam* and *Harlem*, which cost an incredible vast sum to have it repaired. They sunck in this breach 400 smal vessels filld with earth and stones for a foundation to rebuild the wal upon, and by unspeakable industrie and charges at last repaired the Banck.

I come now to speak of *Amsterdam*, which having bin the place of my abode for several yeares, I shal give a more large and punctual account thereof then I doe of other places; It is esteemed by Intelligent men the second citie in the world for trade,

grade, and not inferiour to any in wealth. Certainly *Amsterdam* is one of the beautifullest cities in the world, their buildings are large, their streets for the most part pleasantly planted with trees & paved so neatly, as is to be found no where els in any other Countrie, save in some of the 17 Provinces. And although, as I have already said, *Amsterdam* may justly be taken for the second or third citie after *London* and *Paris*, yet it hath neither Court nor *Universitie*, as they have. And now in treating of all the excellencies and virtues of *Amsterdam*, I shal not hyperbolise, or flatter: for before I have don you shal see, I shal also faithfully declaime against the evils, mistakes and vices in it.

Amsterdam stands upon a thousand *Morgans* of Land, encompassed with a verie strong wal and *Bastions* most pleasant to behold, with a verie large *Burgwal* or *Gracht* as they call it, for the defence of three parts of

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of

of the citie, the fourth being secured by the sea or Ty. There are 13 Churches in this citie for those of the reformed religion (called dutch *Presbiterians*) to meet and worship in, with two *French*, one *Highdutch* and one *English*, all *Presbiterian* Churches, who onely are allowed *Bels*, and whose *Ministers* are maintaynd by the *Magistrate*. All these Churches or congregations make up onely a third part of the Inhabitants of the citie: The *Papists* who have eightie five howses or Chappels to meet in for their worship, make another third part, and have a long square of howses for their Nunstolive in, who are not shut up in Cloysters, as in *Papists* countries they are wont to doe, but may goe in and out at their pleasure, yea and marrie also if they grow wearie of a *Nunns* life: These Churches of the *Papists* have no bells allowed them, beeing lookt upon as conventicles, and are many times shut

shut up, and again opened at the *Scouts* pleasure. The other third part of the citie is made up by *Jewes*, *Lutherans*, *Arminians*, *Brownists* or *English Independents*, *Anabaptists* and the *Quakers*: None of which, as was also said of the *Papists*, have bels allowed them, but are accounted *Conventicles*: and all that marie amongst them, must first be maried by the *Magistrate*, and then if they pease amongst themselves in their own assemblies, neyther are any of them admitted unto any Office in the Government, but onely such as are of the *reformed* or *Presbyterian* profession.

The *Jewes* who are verie considerable in the trade of this citie have two *Synagogues*, one whereof is the Largest in *Christendom*, and as some say in the world, sure I am, it far exceeds, those in *Rome*, *venice*, and all other places where I have bin: Within the *Court yard* where their *Synagogue* stands, they have severa,
Roome

Roomes or schooles , where their children are taught Hebrew , and verie carefully, to the shame of Christians negligence , brought up and instructed in the Jewish principles.

Amsterdam for the wise *Statesmen* it hath produced , is said to be a second *Athens* : others make it the *Storehouse* or *Magasin* of *Europe* , for that it hath such great store of Corne , wherewith it furnishes many other nations. And secondly for the exceeding great *Magasin* of Spices , which in antient times the *Venetians* brought by land, furnishing all parts of *Europe* , but now is don by the *East-Indie* Companie which not onely supplies *Europe* therewith , but many places in the *Indies* also. Thirdly it hath inconceivable store of al manner of provisions for war , In so much that *England* and divers other nations send to *Amsterdam* to buy *Arms*, *Buscoats*, *Belts*, *Match* &c : yea here are several *Shopkeepers* who can deli-

deliver *Armes* for 4000 or 5000 men, and at a cheaper rate then can be got any where else, and this they can doe by reason of their great Industry in the Ingrossing most of the Iron workes on the *Rhine* and other Rivers which run into *Holland*. Forthly *Amsterdam* hath more store of sawed and prepared Tymber for shipping then can be found in any one Nation in the world, and this is the reason why her Neighbour town *Sardam* is made capable of Building ships 20 per cent cheaper then they can doe in *England* or *France*: So that both *France*, and *Spaine* do many times buy them in *Holland*: as lately the King of *Spaine* bought 10 Capital Ships of the two Brothers the *Melts Merchants* in this citie. Fifthly *Amsterdam* is the staple where the *Emperor* tels his *Quicksilver* not only to the *Spaniard*, to use in his mines in the *Indies*, but for the making of *Cinoprium* or *Vermillion*, with which *Amsterdam* furnisheth not only

Europe, but many places in the *Indies*.

Sixtly *Amsterdam* is the *Market* where the *French King* bought his *Marble* for *Versellis Louvre*, and other of his *Palaces* in *France*: There are such *Vast Magasins* in *Amsterdam* that a man would think, that sees them, there were *Quaries* of *Marble* neare the *City Gates*. Scaventhly *Amsterdam* hath the most considerable *Bank* that now is in the whole *World*; I have compared the *Bank* of *Venice* with that of *Genua* and both their *Banks* write not of so much money in two dayes as *Amsterdam* doth in one: further I have compared the *Bank* of *Venice* with *Hamburg* and find both those *Banks* fall very much short with the bank of *Amsterdam*. There are many other particulars I could name, as *Arguments* to prove the great *Riches & Trade* of *Amsterdam*, as those vast *Quantities* of *Wynes*, & *Brandewynes* they sell in the
North

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North & Eastseas, & those vast
Countrys adjoining thereunto,
from whence they bring *Hemp*,
Pitch & Tar, & furnish *France, Ita-
ly & Spain* with the same, & they
likewise have much Ingrossed the
Copper & Iron of *Sweedland*.
I will say no more of her stores &
Magazins, but shall in the next
place say some thing of her Church-
es & Charitie to the Poore. I will
not speake much of her Church-
es, but only that they are in Ge-
neral large and well built: In one
of them the *States* have Spared no
cost to exceed the whole world in
3 things (*Viz*) an Organ with
sets of Pipes that counterfit a Corus
of Voyces, it hath 52 whole stops
besides halfe stops, & hath 2 rowes
of Keyes for the feet, and three
rowes of Keyes for the Hands; I have
had people of Quality to heare it
play, who could not believe but
that there were men or Women
above singing in the Organ, un-
till

till they were convinced by going up into the Organ Roome. The second is such a large Carved Pulpit & Canapie as cannot be found elsewhere in the world; The third is a Screene of brasle.

The *Stathouse* in this *Citty* is a wonderfull superb Building, on the uppermost part of which is a large *Magazin* of *Armes*. The *Copper Statues* that stand on top of the *Stathouse* are very large & peeces Excellently cast, Especially that called *Atlas*, who hath a *Globe* of the world on his back that will hold 30 Barrels of water, for me to speake of the severall rarities of *Pictures*, Carved works & marble in this *Stat-house*, & of the *Globes Celestiall & Terrestriall* that are on the floor of the great *Hall*, would make a Booke of it selfe; I therefore will speake of their *Almeshouses* & of the Government of the poore, of their Prisons & houses of Correction. This *Citty* is said to have 20000
poore

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poore Every day at Bed & board. The Almshouses are many & look more like *Princes Palaces* then Lodgings for poore people ; First there are houses for poor *Ouldmen & Women*, then a large square *Palace* for 300 Widdowes , then there are *Hospitals* for Boyes & Girles, for Burgers Children & for strangers Children, or those cald *Foundlings*, all these boyes & girles have Every sonday & other dayes of Worship 2 doites given them by the Fathers of these Houses , the which the Children put into the Deacons sack when they gather for the Poore in the Churches ; Then there is an *Hospital* for fooles, & a *Bedlam*: There are Houles where Common Beggars & Gamesters & frequenters of *Taphouses* are Kept hard at work : There is also a House called the *Ralphouse* where petty Theeves & such as slath one another with Knives , such as beg with cheating devises , women with fained

great Bellies, men pretending to have been taken by the Turk, others that pretend wrack at sea, & such as beg with a Clapper or a Bell, as if they could not speake or heare, such as these are kept hard at work, Rasping Every day 50 pounds between 2 of them, or Else are beaten with a Bulls Pissel, & if yet thy rebel & wont work, they are set in a Tub where if they doe not pump the water will swell over their heads; Then there is a House where whores are Kept to worke, as also disobedient Children who live Idle & take no course to maintain themselves, likewise Women commonly drinking themselves drunck, and scolds; Al these sorts of *Hospitals* & *Almeshouses* are Stately Buildings richly adorned with Pictures & their Lodgings very neat & cleane. In some of the Boyes & Girles *Hospitals* there are 1500, in some 800 & in some 500 in a House; Then they have Houses where a man or a
Wo.

Woman may have their Dyet, washing & Lodging for his life, giving a small summe of money: These are called *Brouders* houses, the Almes Children of this citie are held in such Veneration & respect that a man had as good strike a *Burgemasters* Child as one of them. These Children are permitted to travel in any of the *Treckscuts* freely without money; These Hospitals are Governed by Men & women, as are of an unspotted life & reputed to be rich, devout & pious, it is very observable that the Women Govern their Women Hospitals better then the men do theirs yea it is a General observation in this Country, that where the Women have the direction of the purse & Trade, the husband seldom prove Bankrupts, it being the propertie of a true borne Hollands-wife presently after marriage to apply her selfe wholly to her Businels; but I forbear to say any more of the Dutch

Houswives, for feare of displeasing our English Dames, not so much addicted, at least not so Generally bred up to Industry; but to returne to the Acts of Charitie of *Amsterdam*, the which is so Extraordinary that they surpas al other Cittyes in the World, for they are dayly & houerly giving to the poore, Every House in *Amsterdam* hath a Box hanging in a Chaine on which is written *Think on the Poore*, so that when any merchant sels Goods they commonly conclude no bargain, but more or less is put in the *Poores Box*; These Boxes art Lockt up by the *Deacons*, who once a quarter goe round the Citty & take the Money out of the Boxes. Then twice a week there are men belonging to the Hospitals that goe round the Citty & ring a bell at every House to Know what the Master or mistress of the House will give to the Box, who Generally give not less then

then 2 stivers. Then every first *Wednesday* of the moneth the *Deacons* in their turne goe round the *Citty* from House to House to receive what every house Keeper will give to the Poore, Then on the week before the *Sacrament* is given, a *Minister* with an *Elder* goes round the *City* to every House where any members of the *Presbiterian Religion* live, & there ask if any Differences be in the familie, offering their service to reconcile them, alsoe to Instruct & prepare such as are to receive the *Sacrament*; At this tyme a *Minister* may be seen to goe into a *Taphouse* or *Taverne* for which at another tyme he would be counted a *wyne biber* & the worst of *Reprobates*; At this tyme while these *Ministers* & *Elders* goe about the *City* on their *Visitations* the people take an Occasion to give to the Poore. And here I ought not to omit telling you of their great *Charitie* to the distressed *French*

Protestants, who are here in great Numbers. They maintaine no less then 60 *French Ministers*, & unto many handicraft Tradesmen and makers of stuffs, & Cloath, they lend sums of Money without Interest to buy Working Toolles & materials for their work, but this is no other then they formerly did to the Poore distressed *Protestants* of *Ireland* & *Piemont*, & their Charitie was not a littel that they gave to *Geneve* towards the building their *Fortifications*; And here give me leave to tell you what *King Charles* the second said of the Charitie of *Amsterdam*, when the *Duke of Lotherdal* heareing that the *Prince of Oranges* Armie was not able to oppose the french from advancing so neare to *Amsterdam*, the Duke seareingly said that *Oranges* would be very scarce in *Holland*, after *Amsterdam* should fall into the french hands to plunder, to which his *Majestie* said that he was of o-
pi-

pinion that God would preserve *Amsterdam* from being destroyed if it were only for the great charitie they have for the Poore, the which put the Duke out of Countenance; I will say no more of their Charitie, only this that they leave no stone unturned to bring moneyes into the Poores stock, they make the stage players pay 80000 Gilders a yeare to the Poore: there is not a *Ropedancer*, *puppetplayer* or any of that sort of unnecessary *Vermin* which frequent faires, but pay the 3d penny to the Poore, which is carefully looked after by placing an *Almesman* at the doore of the Booths, to see that they cheat not the Poore of their share; I shall now in the next place say some thing of the *Clergie*, I meane those called the *States Clergie*, for the *States* are absolutely head of their *Church*, & when any synod of Divines meet, two of the *States*, are alwayes present to heare that they debate nothing

relating or Reflecting on the Government, or Governors, if they doe, presently the *States* cry ho la mijn Heeren *Predicanten*, & if their Ministers meddel with any thing relating to the Government in their Pulpits they send them a brieft (which some call a paire of shooes) to quit the City, & sometimes Imprison them to boot: but if they behave themselves quietly & well, as they ought to doe, they then are respected by the people as Gods upon earth; They have a forme of prayer sent them, how they shall pray for the *States* & *Prince of Orange*, nor must they meddell with any other Religion in the Country, because all sorts are Tollerated, at least connived at by the Magistrates; All those called the *Presbeterian* Ministers or *States* Clergie are obliged under a forfeiture to have done preaching & praying by eleven of the Clock in the forenoone on Sondayes, because then the *Schepens* goe

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to the *Stathouse*, to marry the *Jewes* *Papists* & *Lutherans* & others that may not marry after the *Calvinistick* forme, & the reason why the *States* thus marry them first according to law, is to render their Children Legitimate, but they may marry againe afterward as they please themselves: none may marry untill they have made their appearance at the *Stathouse* before the Lords, where if the parties be agreed, the Preachers marry the *Calvinists*, & the *Schepens* marry all the rest, who differ from the Religion established by Law.

When one dyes the friends dare not burry the Corps until it hath lain three dayes open in the Coffin, that the friends & relations of the deceased may be satisfied that the party hath not been murdered or reported to be dead when alive, after 3 dayes the corps must be brought to the church before the *Bel* ceaseth tolling, which is at two

for if you Keepe the body untill halftthree then the Church dores are lockt & for the first halfe houre must be payd 25 Gilders, & for the second 50, & so untill six, then they may amers you as much as they please.

There are many rich people who make that default on purpose, that they may have solemn occasion of giving to the Poore, as I Knew once an English merchant did.

The next thing I shall speake of is the method which the *States* observe in ordering their Maritim affairs, one of the greatest mysteryes in their Goverment; The *States* Generally divide their *Admiralty* into five Courts, which they call *Chambers*: The first is *Rotterdam* (which is the chamber called the *Mase*) which hath the *Admirals* Flagg.

Then *Amsterdam* which hath the *Vice-Admirals* Flagg, & *Zealand* hath the reare *Admiral* Flagg, the other two *Chambers* are those in
North

North Holland & Friesland: Each of these five Chambers have their *Admirals, Vice Admirals & reare Admirals* apart from the *States Generals* Flaggs, so that when the *States* have occasion to set out a fleet of an 100 Shipp more or less, every *Chamber* Knowes the number they must provide for their proportion, tho in regard of its Opulencye *Amsterdam* frequently helps her neighbours & adts two or more Shipp then their share comes to; These *Chambers* have lately built 36 men of war, & now are building of 7 more and all this is done without noise, every one building their proportion, & they have admirable methods in preserving their Shipp when Built, & their Magazins are in good order every Shipp haveing an *apartment* to lay up all its *Equipage* in, & on the Top of their *Magazins* are Vast *Cisterns*, which are Kept constantly full of water which have pipes into every *apartment* to let down

down water upon any accident of Fire, & there is in their *Magazines* a Nursery Roome, where a Woman keeps an Office to feed at certaine houres of the day a great number of Cats, which afterward hunt among the stores for Mice & Ratts; This great *Magazine* in *Amsterdam* was built in the tyme of *Cromwell* in the space of 9 moneths & 14 dayes, in which tyme the *Lords* of the *Admiraltie* gave the workmen *drinkgelt* as they call it, to encourage them to work more then at an ordinary rate. At this tyme the biggest man of war the *States* had was the *Amelia*, in which the famous *Admiral Trump* was Kild, shee was a Ship of no more then 56 Guns, afterward made a *fire Ship*. But the *States* quickly discovered their want of great Shippes, and therefore built the same yeare 20 men of war, from 50 to 80 Gunns. But the great Shippes built at *Amsterdam* had like to have proved of no use,

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use, had not the ingenious *Pensionarie* de *Wit* found out a devise to carry them over the *Pampus*, betwixt those they call Water Shipp;

The *Admiralty* have an Excellent Method in setting out their Fleets, they neither presse soldiers nor seamen, all goe *Voluntarie* at the beating of à Drumb, each Captain providing men & Provisions for his Shipp, who after they have received orders from the Lords to the *Equipagemaster* to *Equipe* out their Shipp, & receive the Provisions of war, then the *States* send a board each Shipp a *Chaplin*, & *Check Master*, who take care of the provision of war, & see that the seamen have the *States* allowance & wholesome food, & great care is taken by the *Lords* that both *Captains* & *Seamen* receive their pay punctually for the tyme they are in the *States* service, & for the Encouraging their seamen there is plaistered on a Board hanging by the fore-

foremast, the several rewards to such as either take or fire a *Flagshipp* or take or sinck any other *Shipp* of the enimies, also what pensions a wounded seaman shal have if maimd or disabled in the *States* service &c.

The *Lords* of the *Admiralty* follow the same methodes which the *States General* observe, as to their land obligations, & goe throw this great charge by the good management of their Credit, for tho it be true that they are indebted great summes of money, yet they never want a supply, nay, Moneyes are often forced upon them by rich Merchants, who send in their moneys and only take the *Admyraltyes* obligations, with which they afterward pay their Customes, when their Shippes arive, at which tyme the *Admiralty* allows them Intrest for the tyme they have had their money, & this is it that makes the *Admiraltyes* Obligations more valued then ready

ready money, for it saves the trouble of telling, & such is the Credit of the *Admiralty* that when they have occasion for any Goods, the people strive to furnish them, & rather take their Obligations then money, because they get Intrest; & all other assignments upon the *Admiralty* are very punctually payd, & without Exchequer Fees, no they are sworne Officers who are forbid to receive any moneyes for fees, being contented with the salary, they have of the *States*. And their Methodes used at the *Custom House* for loading or unloading Shippes are very easy, in so much that the Women Generally have the chargeing & dischargeing the Shippes at the *Custom House*, which is a great politie in the *States* to make Trade easy for the Incouragement of the Merchants; And the *Admiralty* are very Gratefull & Generous unto their Commanders, if any of their *Admiralls*, or *Captains* are Kild at sea.

sea & have done any Considerable service, they then Eternise their memories with lasting *Trophies* of honor, as you may see by those *State. by Monuments* of *Trump, Updam, de Ruiter*, the *Eversons*, & others, nor are they sparing in bestowing large Gifts & Pensions on the Widows, & Children of those as have served them faithfully & Valiantly in the wars, whilst the Treacherous & Cowards meet with the severity they deserve; I might here in the next place in large & tel you of the Excellent methodes they have in building & preserveing their Shippes when built, but I shall refer you to that Excellent peece written by the *Heer Witsen* on that subject. And shall now in the next place say something of their famous Company called the *East-India Company* of the *Netherlands*, This Company is said to be a *Commonwealth* within a *Commonwealth*, & it is true if you consider the *Soveraigne Power* &

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Priviledges they have granted them by the *States General*, & likewise consider their riches & Vast Number of subjects, & the many Territories & Colonies they possess in the *East-Indies*, they are said to have 30000 men in constant pay, & above 200 Capital *Shipp*s, besides *Sloopes*, *Catches*, & *Yachts*. This *Company* hath by their Politick contrivances & sedulous Industry possessed themselves of many Colonies formerly belonging unto the *Spaniards*, & *Portugeeses*, & diverse *Indian Princes*, & as good Christians have been at great Charge in Planting the *Gospel of Christ* in many parts there, Printing in the Indian Language Bibles, & Prayer Bookes & Catechismes, for the Instruction of the *Indians*, maintaineing *Ministers* & *Schoolemasters* to inform those that are converted to the *Christian* faith; And now because I have said that this *Company* is so considerable & as it were

were a *Commonwealth* apart, I will demonstrate it to be so, first by their power, Riches & strength in the *Indies*, secondly what figure they make in *Europe*, & this verie briefly, for if I should speake of every particular as to their possessions in the *Indies*, it would swell into many Volumes, But I will only begin with them at the *Cape of de Bonne Esperance* where they have built a Royall Fort, in which they maintaine a *Garrison* of souldiers to defend their Shippes which come there to take in fresh Water; from thence let us take a view of them in the Iland of *Java* where they have built a faire City called *Batavia* & fortified it with *Bastions* after the Mode of *Amsterdam*. This City is the place of Residence of their grand *Minister of State*, called the *General of the Indies*, he hath allowed him 6 *Privie Councillers* in Ordinary & 2 extraordinary, These governe the concernes of the Company

pany throughout the Indies, & They make peace & war, send their Ambassadors to all parts thereof, as occasion requireth. This General hath his Guards of *Horse* & *Foot* & all sorts of Officers & servants as if he were a soveraigne Prince, the whole Expence whereof is defraied out of the Companys stock. This General hath much of the Direction of *Bantam* and other parts of the Iland of *Java*: From whence let us take a view of them, in their great possessions in the *Moluccas* Ilands & those of *Banda* where they are become so formidable that they looke as if they aimed at the soveraintye of the *Southseas*: They have also a great Trade in *China* & *Japan*, from whence let us return to the Ilands of *Sumatra* & on the coast of *Bengale*, where they have severall Lodges; In *Persia* they have likewise great Commerce & are so considerable that they wage war with that

that mighty *Monarch* if he wrongs them in their trade. They also have several *Colonies & Lodges* on the coast of *Malabar & Cormandel*, & in the Country of the Great *Magul*, & King of *Galcanda*, But principally let us behold them in the rich Island of *Zylon* where they are Masters of the plaine Country, so that the *Emperor* or *King* of that Island is forced to live in the Mountains whilst this Company possess the City of *Colomba* & other the most considerable *Garrisons* of that Island: It is said that the Company hath there in their pay 3600 *Souldiers*, & at least 300 *Gunus* planted in their *Forts & Garrisons*. In a word they are not only masters of the *Cinamon*, but of all other *Spices* except *Pepper* & that they would also have, had it bin for their Interest to *Ingrosse*, but they wisely foresaw that the *English* would be a Block in their way, therefore they contented themselves to be masters of

of

the *Mace, Cynamon, Cloves* and *Nutmegs* with which they not only serve *Europe*, but many places in the *Indies*; I will say no more of them in the *Indies*, But let us see what figure they make in *Europe*. And first to begin with them in *Amsterdam*, where they have two large *Stately Palaces*, one being in the old part of the City, and the other in the new; In that of the old part of the City they keep their Court, and there sits the Resident Committee of the Company, where alsoe they make the sales of the Company goods. There for six yeares the grand Council or assembly of the 17 doe meet, and after six yeares are expired, the grand Council of the 17 doe assemble at *Middelburg* in *Zealand* for two yeares, and then againe returne to *Amsterdam*: The other lesser Chambers of *Delph, Rotterdam, Horne* and *Enchusen* never haveing the assembly of the 17 in their Chambers, so that only *Am-*

*Aer*dam and *Zealand* have the honour of that *grand Councel*. I will therefore crave leave to describe unto you the *Chamber of Amsterd*am, it being the most Considerable of the *Chambers*, belonging to this famous Company ; In there house or Palace within the ould City are many large Offices or appartments, as first on the Lower Floor is their *Parlement Chamber*, where the 17 doe sit: Next to this Chamber are several faire Chambers for the *Committes* to sit in. They have also a Chamber of Audience, where they do receive *Princes* or *Ambassadors*, or other great men as have occasion to speak with them. In one of these Chambers are the *Armes* of several *Indian Princes* they have Conquered. On the same Floor is their *Tresury Office*, where their *Receivers* sit and receive money, and pay out the orders or assignments of the Company, Neer so that Chamber sits their grand
Mi.

Minister the Heer *Peter van Dam*, who is said to be a Second *John de Wit* for parts, but he hath not one drop of *John de Wits* or *Lovestine* blood, against the good *Prince of Orange*; This great minister is a man of Indefatigable Industry and labor night and day in the Companies service; He reads over twice the great Journal Bookes which come from the *Indies*, and out of them makes minets to prepare matters of concerne necessary to be considered by the grand Councel of the 17, and by the Inferiour *Committees* of the Company, and prepares Instructions and orders to be sent to their *Chief Ministers* in the *Indies*, I could say many more things of his great *worth* and *Virtues*, but shall forbear least I should be Judged a flatterer: Overagainst this great Ministers Office sitt in a Chamber many Clarkes or under Secretaries, who receive from this Minister their Orders of dispatches in the affaires of

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Company, and next to this Chamber is a *Register Office* where are kept the Journal bookes of the *Indies*, where you may see the names of al the men, and women that have ever served the Company in the *Indies*, with the tyme of their death, or departing the Companys service; Then next to that is a Councel Chamber where the Residing Chamber or Committe of the Company alwayes sits. Then ascending up staires, there sitt their Bookholders, who keepe the accounts of all the Transactions of those that buy or sel actions of the Company, and over against this office sits the *Heer Gerbrand Elias* who is the second Advocate of the Company: On this floore are several large Roomes in which are great stores of Packt Goods, and also a Roome with all sorts of *Drugs*, *Tee*, and *Wax*, *Ambergreace*, and *Musk*, and on the same floore is a Chamber where the Commissiners sitt who governe,
the

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the *Packhouses*; And next to them sitt their *Clarks* who keepe the *Registers* of the sales of the *Company Goods*; And on the same *Gallery* or *Floore* is a *Chamber* where are kept the severall *Bookes* of *Divinitie*, printed in the *Indian Language* that are sent to the severall *Colonies* of the *Company*: And at the end of this *Gallery* is a *Magazine* full of *Medicaments* and *Instruments* for *Barber Chirurgions* *Chests*, to furnish the *Companyes Shippes* and *Garrisons* in the *Indies*. Then ascending up another paire of *staires*, there are several large *Magazines* of *Nutmegs*, *Cloves*, *Mace* and *Sinamond*, and in a long *Gallery* are many men at work sorting of *Spices* fitt for sale. Then ascending up another paire of *staires* there are many *Roomes* full of *Spices*, then descending into the *Court-yard* there is a *Guard Chamber* where every night the house keeper hath a *Watch*,
C 3 and

and on the other side of the Gate there is the *Chymist*, who with his men prepares *Medicaments* for the *Indies*; Adjoyning to this Court - yard is their *Way-house* and *Packhouse* for *Pepper* and *Grosse Goods*; But before I leave this house in the ould part of the City, I must say some thing of the maner or method used in the *Transactions* of the *Jewes* and others, who make a Trade of buyng and selling the *Actions* of the Company, the which is a great mystery of *Iniquitie*, and where it inricheth one man, it ruins an hundred. The *Jewes* are the chiefe in that Trade, and are said to negotiate 17 parts of 20 in the Company; These *Actions* are bought and sould 4 tymes a day, at 8 in the morning in the *Jewes street*, at a 11 on the *Dam*, at twelve and at one a Clock upon the *Exchange*, and at six in the evening on the *Dam*, and in the *Coledges* or *Clubs* of the *Jewes* until 12 at midnight, where many tymes

tymes the Crafty Jewes, and others have Contrived to Coine bad newes to make the Actions fall, and good newes to raise them, the which craft of doing at *Amsterdam* is not taken notice of, which is much to be wondered at, in such a wise Government as *Amsterdam* is, for it is a cer-aine truth they many times spread scandalous reports touching the affaires of *State*, which passe amongst the Ignorant for truth; I shall now in the next place say something of their *Pallace* or Magazine in the new part of the City the which may more properly be called an *Arsenal*; It is a building so superb that it looks more like a Kings Pallace, then a *Magazin* for *Merchants*; I have measured the Ground on which this *Arsenal* stands which I find to be 2000 foot, and square every way, reckoning the *Motes*, or *Burgals*, about it; I remember the Ingenious Sr. *Joseph Williamsen* measured the two *Rope-allies* by telling the stone

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figures in the wal, & found them to be 1800 foot long, the like whereof is not to be seene in the world. On the backside of this *Rope-allie* lyes a store of 500 Large *Anchors* besides small ones; In this *Arsenal* they build the Ships belonging to this Chamber: and here are all sorts of worke houses for the *Artificers* that serve the Company. And in a Chamber next to the *Joyners Office*, is a model of a *Ship*, they now build their *Ships* by, which cost 6000 *Gilders*. When a man beholds the great stores of *Tymber*, *Cordage*, and the *Provisions* of war in their *Magazin*, a man would think there were enough to furnish a whole *Nation*; In this *Arsenal* the *Ships* unload their Goods layd up in several apartments in the grand *Magazin*, and afterward is removed to the house in the out part of the City, as their is occasion for sale: In the upper part of this large *Pallace* sit the saile *Makers*

kers at worke, but on the Lower part of this house is an apartment where the *Bewinthebbers* assemble upon occasion of Businesse; This *Arsenal* is not to be seen by strangers without a Ticket from the *Bewinthebbers*; Now al what I have spoaken of these two houses, or *Magazins* doth only belong unto the Chamber of *Amsterdam*; There are yet other *Chambers* of the Company, who according to their Quota, or stock in the Company, have the like houses and *Magazins*, as the Chambers of *Zealand*, *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, *Horne* and *Enkusen*. And now I have named the six Chambers of which the Company is composed, I shall say some thing of their constitution, which is from an *Oftroy*, or Act of the *States General*, by which they have sovereign power over their servants in the Indies, yea their Authoritie reacheth their servants in al Territories of the *States General* Do-

nions ; It is Death for any of the States subjects to be Interlopers against this Company , nor may any of what nation soever that lives in any of the Companies Territories as Burgers or servants , returne into Europe without leave from the Company, only those called *Free-men* may depart without askeing leave to remove ; The Grand Councel of this Company is the Assembly of the *Seventeen* , which are Elected out of the several Chambers before named, that is, eight from *Amsterdam*, and four from *Zealand: Delph, Rotterdam, Horne and Enkusen* send one a peece, which makes sixteen , and the five lesser Chambers by turns chose the seventeenth. In the Chamber of *Amsterdam* there are 20 *Bewinthebbers* in ordinary , who are for life, and have 1000 Ducatonēs a yeare and spices at Christmas , and their travelling charges, when they goe upon the Companies service.

The

The next Chamber is *Zealand* which hath twelve *Bewinthebbers*, who have about 250 L. a yeare and travelling Charges, and Spices at Christmas; The next is *Delph* which hath seven *Bewinthebbers*, who have only 120 L. a yeare and Travelling Charges and Spices at Christmas: The other Chambers of *Rotterdam*, *Horne* and *Enkhusen* have seven *Bewinthebbers* a peece, and the like sallarie, with travelling Charges and Spices at Christmas, as the Chamber of *Delph* hath. These *Bewinthebbers* are Elected or chosen out of those *Adventurers* called the high *Participanten* of the Company; They generally chose such as are rich and men of parts, and wisdom, most of them being of the *Magistratie* of the Country. No man is capable of being Elected a *Bewinthebber* who hath not a 1000 L. stock in the Company. In a word this grand *Conncel* of the Seventeen
C 6 make

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Travellers in Holland. 59

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make lawes for the governing the Company, both in *India* and *Europe*. It is they that appoint the dayes of *Sale* and what number of *Ships* each Chamber must send to the *Indies*: and likewise order the building of *Ships*, and all other grand concernes. This *Company* is worthily Esteemed a wise, *Politique*, deserving *Company*, spareing no cost to get good Intelligence of affaires, sending *Messengers* and *Expreses* over land to the *East-Indies*: They have their *Spies* and *Correspondents* in all the considerable Trading parts of the *world*; They have been so industrious as to gaine the *Spice* Trade, not only from the *Venetians*, *Spaniards*, *Portugueses*, *French*, *Danes* and other *Europiannations*, but have also Ingrossed all the *Spices*, so that, as I told you before, they sell spices to the *Indians* themselves: but this I must say for them that they are a *Generous Company* and gratefully paying respects where
it

it is due, as lately they have Com-
plemented his *Royall highness the*
Prince of Orange with an Annuall
summe out of the profits of their
Company, to make him their,
friend and *Protector*. Neyther are
they backward in bestowing pre-
sents upon strangers that have obli-
ged them, as I could instance in
some of our own *Nation*: They
are also very charitable to the *Poore*
giveing them the 1000th Gilder of
all the goods they sell; And to all the
reformed Ministers in Amsterdam
they send *Spices* at *Christmas*, to
pray every *Sonday* for the welfare
and prosperitie of the *Company*. To
conclude this *Companie* is a *Buekler*
and defence for the *Commonwealth*
upon all urgent occasions: and truly
our *English East-India Company*
might be the same to our *King*, if
the Differences between the two *Com-*
panyes were composed: Especially
now they have such a great *King* to
protect them, and that the *Interlo-*

pers are destroyed. And now it is hightyme I should tell you the methodes a stranger must take if he hath occasion to Keep house in *Amsterdam*: If a man will hyer an house, he must take a lease upon seald paper, for which you must pay a *Tax* to the *States*, and pay the *Broaker* that makes the bargin, but before you can buy a house you must be in a capacitie to be made a *Burger*. To this purpose it is usuall to take with you to the *Stathouse* your *Broaker* or any two *Securityes*, and there before the *Burgemasters* take the oath of *Burgerschap*, which is to be faithfull to the *City*, to the *Magistrates* and *Government* &c. but if you buy either *Land* or *Houses*, and lodge privately you will find your case much worse, Then you must pay a *Legion* of *Taxes* to the *mils* that draine your *Lands*, and for maintaining the *Banks* and *Sluces*, and if the *States* have oc-

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caſion to build a *Fortification* on your *Lands*, or to drown them in the tyme of *warre*, you muſt be contented with the *States Termes*, and if your houſe or houſes ſtand Empty without Tenents, yet you muſt pay the *States Taxes* on that houſe or houſes; Thus much for the method how you are to be advanced to be a *Burger* of *Amſterdam*, and to give you a taſt what you are to pay for *houſes* or *Land*, if you ſettel there, and if you have either purchaſed or hyred an houſe then comes an *Officer* from the *Statthouſe* with a printed ſeald paper, who tels you, you muſt pay as followeth: firſt a pole tax for every male and female ſervant in the houſe above 8 yares old, ſix *Gilders* a yeare.

For a *Coach* if you keepe one 75 *Gilders* a yeare.

For a *Coach* without wheelles 50 *Gilders* a yeare.

For ſope as the *Number* of the familie is:

The

The like for salt:

For wyne as your Qualitie is:

To the Rattelwatch as your house is in Greatnes.

To the Lanthornes as the largenes of the house is.

For Butter every 20 pound seven stivers.

For Beens halfe as much as you pay for the beens.

For Turff every Tun five stivers.

For every 20 Gilders in wood six Gilders.

For Flesh the *Tax* often changeth.

There is also a *Tax* on the Bread.

Then there is a *Tax* called the 200ste penny, and a *Tax* called the 8th: then there are many Taxes in Trade, as that no man can weigh or measure out his owne Goods if sould in grosse, but the *States Officers* must doe it. Then the *States* have a *Tax* called the *Verpounding* on all *Lands* and *Houses* in their *Dominious*: Then they have a *Tax* on sealdpaper, and a *Tax* for
Re-

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Registering Lands or houses, likewise a *Tax* on *Cowes*, *Horses*, *Calves*, and all sort of *Fruit*. There are many other *Taxes* I could name, as a stiver for every man that goes out or into any *City* after the houer of shutting the Ports, also you pay for going over som *Bridges*, and passing thro *Gates* called *Tolhek*, a stiver for every persons, but *Coaches*, *Wagons* or *Horses* pay more; These I have already named; you will say, are to many, yet I may not forget to tell you, that *Milke* first payes as *Milke*, and again if it be made *Butter* yea the *Buttermilke*, and *whay* payes a *Tax* likewise, for all which a man would think that a *people* that stand so much upon maintaining of their liberty should *mutinie* and refuse payment. But this seldome happens, and if it doth the *States* punish them very severely. I remember that in my tyme there was a *mutinie* at *Sardam* about paying a new *Tax*, where-

whereupon the States sent a Regiment of their Souldiers, and sealed the heads of the *Mutiniers* and hanged up 5 or six of them at the Townes end, and severely whipt 8 under the *Gallowes*; And in the rich City of *Amsterdam* if any refuse to pay their *Tax*, the *Magistrates* send their Officer to pull off their *Dores*, and if they remaine long obstinate, they send and fetch away the lower *Windowes* of their house, and they dare not put up others, until they have payd the *Taxes*; Howerer this is observable that if any man will sweare he is not worth what he is taxed at, then he is free: but there are many so proud, that they will not let the world Know their Condition, I Knew a Merchant named *Ornia*, who payd during the war for his 200ste penny and other *Taxes* for his and his wives Children, (haveing had two rich wives) 14000 pound sterlyng: I also knew an English Anabaptist Merchant

chant who told Mr. Envoye Sidney in my presence, that he had payd neare 4000 L. sterlyng to the war, and yet the same man did Grumble to pay his Majesties *Consul* a pityfull fee or Consulat money on his Ships: the reason whereof I once asked him, who answered me that the King could not raise a penny in England without his Parlement, and therefore much less, could he doe it in the *States* Country: Thus these Phanaticks had rather make bricks without straw, then pay the least tribut to their Naturall Princes Officer: should wee in England be obliged to pay the Taxes that are here imposed, there would be Rebellion, upon Rebellion: and yet after all that is here payd no man may bake his owne bread, or grind his owne corne, or brew his beere, nor dare any man keepe in his house a hand Mil, althought it be but to grind Mustard or Coffy. I remember one Mis Guyn a Coffy woman
at

at *Rotterdam* had like to have been ruined for grinding hir owne *Coffy*, had not *Sir Lyonel Jenkins* employed his Secretary *Doctor Wyn* to intreat the *States* on her behalfe, and it was reckoned a grand favor that shee was only find, and not banished the *City*, and forfeiture made of all her Goods; I remember also a Landlord of mine in *Layden* bought a live *Pig* in the market and Innocently brough it home, and Kild it, for which he had like to have been ruinated, because he did not frist send to the accisemen to accise it, and also let the *Visitors* see that the *Pig* was free from *deseases*. At an other time a wyne Merchant comeing to give me a Visit, tould me that he had the rarest *Rhinish* in the *City*, and that if I would send my maid to his Cellar with six Bottels they should be fild: whereupon I sent the maid only with two bottels, and charged her to hide them under her apron, but
such

such was her misfortune that the Scouts Dienaers met her and seized her and her bottels , and caryed her to Prison , which cost the Wyne Merchant 1500 Guilders, and had it not bin for the strongest sollicitations made by us, he had bin ruined: so sacred are Taxes here and must so exactly be payd. And were they not here so precise, it were Impossible for so smal a Country to sublist: And therefore you may heare the Inhabitants generally say, that what they suffer is for their *Vaderland*, hence the meanest among them are content to pay what is layd on them, for they say all what is the *Vaderlands* is ours the men of war are theirs, the sumptuous Magazins, *Bridges* and every thing what is the *Vaderlands*. And indeed in a sense it is so for they have this to Comfort them , that if it please God to Visit them with Poverty, they and their Children have the publick purse to maintaine them,

them, and this is one maine reason why they so willingly pay their Taxes as they doe, for theres not a soule borne in the *States Dominions* that wants warme *Cloathes* and *Dyet*, and good lodging, if they make their case knowne to the *Magistrates*; and for the *Vagabonds* that rove up and downe the streets, they are either *Walens* or other strangers as pretend to have bin ruinated by the late wars. I shall now in the next place let you know how Excellently the laws are here executed against *Fraud* and *perjury*, and the Intention of *Murders*, which lawes were once much used in England, as you shall heare hereafter when I speake of the *Duke of Brandenburgs* Court. I shall here Instance a few particullars that hapened in my tyme: There was a Spark that made false assignments on the *Admiralty*, who tho related to many of the *Magistrates* of *Amsterdam*, had his head cut of; and another who was a Clark in the *Merchants*

shants bank, who made false posts in their Bookes, and had his head also cut of, and all the Portions he had given with his Daughters, the Husbands were forced to pay back, and all his houses and Goods were sould at his dore in the open streets; I knew a french *Marquis* who swore his Regiment was Compleat, and when the *States* knew that he had not halfe his *Regiment*, he likewise had his head cut of in the Prison in the *Hague*. I also knew a french *Pedagogue* a *Runagado* Monk who designed to have murdred his master Major *Cavellio*, and his two pupils young Children of the Majors, and afterward to set the house afire to couler the murder, he had his head Cut of and set upon a Post with his body on a *Wheele* neare the *Hague*; I could name you two others Cheaters, who were severely whipt under the *Gallowes*: and two under *Farmers* who designed to run away with the *States* money.

The

The Cheat of breakeing with a full hand is not so frequent in *Holland* as in *England* (where some use it as a way to Slip out of Business and then to live conveniently afterward upon the *Estates* of other men) because in *Holland* they are more severely punished when discovered, then in *England*: as on the contrary those that fall to decay throw losses and unavoidable accidents which they could not prevent, find a more speedy and easie way of Compounding and finishing matters with their *Creditours* if they be over strickt, then the *Custom* or law of *England* doth afford, for the suing out of *Statutes* of *Bankrupts* in *England* doth prouve many tymes so pernicious both to *Creditour* and *Debtor* throw the tediousnes of the proceedings and the expensiveness of Executing the *Commissions*, that what by *Commissioners* fees, *Treatises* and other incident charges, the *Creditours* are put to such Expences

ces as to be utterly disappointed of their *Debt*, and the Poore *Debtors* for ever ruined and undone ; I shall therefore in this place give a short relation of the method used in *Amsterdam* in the case of *Bankrupts*, which perhaps may be taken notice of by our King and Parliament for the preventing disorders and sad abuses that dayly hapen in Executing the *Statutes of Bankrupts*; The Magistrates of *Amsterdam* everie yeare name Commissioners for *Bankrupts*, out of those that make up a *Judicature*, liketo our courts of *Aldermen* in *London*; These meet certaine dayes in the weeke in a distinct Chamber in the *Stathouse* over whose doore is cut in marble the Emblem of *Fortune* flying away with wings, and round chests turnd up side down, with mice and Ratts eating the money *Baggs*, *Pens*, *Inkhornes* and *Paperbookes*. There they receive Petitions from *Debtors* and *Creditours*, and as occa-

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tion requireth summon the partyes to appeare before them, and to lay open the true State of the matter: This done they either by authoritie seaze the *Bankrupts* Books and *Effects*, or Else without any stir and noise leave all remaining in the *Debtors* houses, and send thither two Committes to examine the Bookes, and make an inventorie of the Estate; with power to compose the matter, without giving much trouble to the parties. If the *Commissioners* find that the *Debtor* is come to decay by unexpected losses and unavoidable accidents, to which he did not at all contribute, it is their usuall way to propose to the Creditour such amicable and easy termes, as the poore man may be able to performe, alotting some tymes the halfe of the Estate left to the *Debtor*, some tymes a third part, and some tymes perswading the *Crediteurs* to advance to the poore man a sum of mony to help him up againe.

again in Trade, upon condition that he do oblige himselfe to pay the Creditours all he oweth them, when God shall be pleased to make him able; but on the Contrary if the Commissioners find that a Trader hath dealt *Knavishly* and broaken with a designe to defraud and cheat his Creditours, as if it appeare that a *Bankrupt* hath kept false bookes, and counterfitted bills of *Exchange*, Bills of *Loading*, or pretended Commissions from forraigne parts; In such a case they are very severe and not only seaze all the Bookes and Effects of the *Bankrupt*, but also Imprison him, and also punish him *Corporally*, and if the cheat be of an haynous nature, sentence him somtime to death, whereas if the *Debtor* be only unfortunate and no wayes knaveish, then the Commis-saries use all the Power they have to force the Creditours to accept the Poore mans termes, the which is better for the Creditours then to

use the Rigor of the law , in committing the Poore man to *Prison*, seeing in that case the *Creditours* must maintaine him in *Prison* according to his quality, where if he lyes a certaine tyme, and the *Creditours* be not able to prove the *Prisoner* hath an Estate , then the *Debtor* is admitted to his oath to sweare he is not worth 40 *Gilders* besides his weareing *Cloathes*, and working *Tooles*, and then he is sett at libertie, but in the mean time let the *Prisoner* have a care not to make a false Oath , for then he is punished without mercy , an Instance of which hapened in my tyme.

The *States* haveing admitted a certaine *Jew* to come and make such an Oath before them, were at the same tyme Informed by the *Goaler* that this *Jew* had been seen throw the chinks of the *Doore*, quilting *Ducats* of *Gould* and some *Diamonds* in his *Cloathes*, to the Value of 5000 *Gilders* The *States* here-
upon

upon admonished the *Jew* to take heed to what he was about to sweare, because the law was very strickt against such as made false oathes before them, and at the sametyme caused the oath and the Law to be read unto him, nevertheless the *Jew* offered to take the oath, but the Lords not suffering him to sweare, because then he must dye by Law, caused him to be taken out into another room and searched, where they found about him the *Ducats* and *Diamonds*: this being tould the *Lords* they sent for him in, and then Sentenced him to have 60 lashes under the *Gallowes* and to be banished the *Country*, yet because the *Jew* had many Children, they gave a 3d part of what was taken about him to his wife and Children, and a third to the Poore, and the other 3d to the *Creditours*, which was enough to pay them their Debt; These *Commissiorers* are paid by the *States* and

have not a doit from *Debtors*, or *Creditours* for all what they doe. These *Commissioners* are also much to be commended for their readiness to doe good Offices to those Poore Merchants, Who having lived honestly, are brought to decay by losses and Crosses in their Trade: who when they find any such so Poore that they can neither pay their *Creditours*, nor maintaine the charge of their *Families*, it is their constant Custome, to take their Children from them, and maintaine and bring them up in their *Hospitalls*, yea often also soliciting the *Burgemasters* on their behalte to bestow some smal Office upon them for their *Reliefe*, and *Subsistence*; And here I must not omitt to acquaint you, that as the Compounding of matters in *Holland* betwixt Debtor and Creditour so as hath been said, is very easy and equitable, so is also thier way or method of sueing for *Debts* very fa-

favorable, which is after this maner,
In the first place a note or summons
is left at the *Debtors* house, and if
he neglect to appeare, a second sum-
mons is sent, but then if he neither
appeare himselfe, or send his *Proctor*,
the sheriffs order an arrest against
him, and at last when he is brought
before them, if the matter be dif-
ficult it is referred to two or three
Goodmen of the City, and tyme given
him, but if the plaintiff make Oath
that he apprehends the *Debtor* hath
a designe to run away, then must
the *Prisoner* either give baile or
return to *Prison*. It is a remark
that I have made in my Travells,
that excepting *France* and *Flanders*
I never saw in any *Prison* above
40 *Prisoners* for debt at one tyme,
and in some great Townes as in
Harlem and other, some tymes not
one; And the reason hereof is
plaine, for you cannot lay a man in
Prison for an *Action* or debt, small,
or great, but you must maintaine

the *Prisoner*, so that many tymes the charges exceed the principall Debt, and after all the *Prisoner* can free himselte; Whereas the Custom in *England* encouraged by those Varlets the *Pettyfogers* and Catchpoles of turning a man into *Prison* for a *Crowne*, or it may be for nothing at all, if he cannot find *Bail*, he may lye and starve there, is an abominable abuse, as also that of suborning false *Witnesses*, to much in use in *England*, which is Extremely cried out against *Beyond sea*. And now because I am Speakeing of *Pettyfogers*, give me leave to tell you a story I mett with when I lived in *Rome*, goeing with a *Romane* to see some *Antiquities*, he shewed me a Chapell dedicated to one *St Evona* a Lawyer of *Brittanie* who he said came to *Rome* to Entreat the *Pope* to give the *Lawyers* of *Brittanie* a *Patron*, to which the *Pope* replied that he knew of no *Saint* but what was disposed of to other

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other Professions , at which *Evona* was very sad and earnestly begd of the *Pope* to think of one for them: At the last the *Pope* proposd to St *Evona* that he should go round the Church of St. *John de Latera* blind fould , and after he had said so many *Ave Marias*, that the first *Saint* he layd hold of , should be his *Patron*, which the good old *Lawyer* willingly undertook , and at the end of his *Ave Maryes*, he stopt at St. *Michels Altar*, where he layd hold of the *Divell*, under St. *Michels* feet, and cryd out, this is our *Saint*, let him be our *Patron*, so beeing unblindfolded and seeing what a *Patron* he had chosen, he went to his Lodgings so dejected , that in few moneths after he die'd and coming to *heavens Gates* knockt hard, whereupon St *Peter* asked who it was that knockt so bouldly, he replyd, that he was St. *Evona* the *Advocate* , Away , away said St. *Peter* here is but one *Advocate* in heaven,

here is no roome for you *Lawyers*,
O but said St. *Evona*, I am that
honest lawyer who never tooke fees
on both sides, or ever pleaded in
a bad Cause, nor did I ever set my
Naibours together by the Eares, or
lived by the sins of the people; well
then said St. *Peter*, come in; This
newes comeing downe to *Rome* a
witty Poet writ upon St. *Evonas*
Tomb these words: St. *Evona* un
Briton, *Advocat non Larron*, *Ha-*
leluiah. This Story put me in mind
of Ben: *Johnson* goeing throw a
Church in *Surry*, seeing Poore
people weeping over a *Grave*, asked
one of the women why they wept,
Oh said shee, we have lost our pre-
tious *Lawyer*, Justice *Randall*, he
kept us all in peace, and always
was so good as to keep us from
goeing to law, the best man ever
lived, well said Ben *Johnson* I will
send you an *Epitaph* to write upon
his *Tomb*, which was,

God

*God works wonders now and
than,
Here lyes a Lawyer an honest-
man.*

And trully *old Ben*: was in the right, for in my tyme I have observed some Gentlemen of that profession that have not Acted like *St. Evona*, or *Justice Randal*, I wil say no more of them, but wish them as great fees, and as much encouragement as the *Lawyers* have in *Switserland*.

Inow come to speake some thing of the three Taxes I mentioned in the former part of my remarques on *Taxes*, of which the first ought rather to be called an usefull and publique invention, like to that of the Insurance Office in *London*, then a publick Tax, seeing no man needs contribute to it unless they please, and find his profit by it, but the other may be called Taxes because the subjects are obliged to

submit to them, but then they are so easy, that what the Publick gets thereby not only lessens Extraordinary subsidies, which many tymes occasions clamour, when because of their raritie and the urgencyie of occasions, they must needs be great.

Yet it is sufficiently compensated by the advantage and securitie in the Estates which private persons, who are obliged to pay it, reape thereby dayly; I am confident that if the King and Parleмент thought fit to introduce some or all three of these taxes into *England*, the publick charge of Government might be defrayed with more ease and with less repining and clamour, then when it must be done by new and high Impositions, how ever our Governors are the proper Judges of that.

The first then is an *House* called the merchants Bank which is governed by diverse Commissioners,
Clarks

Clarks and Booke keepers, likewise a *Essaymaster* who Judgeth of the Gould and Silver, that at any tyme is brought into the Bank uncoyned, the security given for preservation thereof, are the *States* and Magistrates of *Amsterdam*. Now if you have a mind to put money into the Bank, suppose a 1000 L. less or more, you must goe to the Clarks and ask a folio for your name, and then pay in your money at three or foure per cent according as the rate of the Bank money is high or low, or you may buy it of those called *Cashiers* or Broakers: then get the Clarks to set downe in the folio what you bring in, haveing done so you may draw this summe, or sell it in what parcels you please, but then if you let your money lye seven yeares in the Bank, you receive no Intrest for the same. If you aske where then is the advantage for the Merchants? I answer first you have your money ready at all tymes for answering bills

bills of Exchange, and making other payments: you are at no charge for baggs or portage, at no loss by false tale or bad money, in no danger of Thieves or unfaithfull servants, or fire, and above all you have the accounts of your cash most punctually and Justly kept without any trouble or runing the risk of Gouldsmith or Cashieres breaking in your Debt; for such is their care that twice a yeare, or some tymes oftner they shut up the Bank for 14 dayes, and then all that have concerns therein must bring in their accounts to the Clarkes, who a few dayes after, haveing viewed the Bookes, acquaint such as have brought in wrong accounts with their mistakes, desiring them to returne to their bookes, and rectifie their Error, not telling them wherein the mistake lyes, so that I have knowne Merchants, in my tyme sent back three or foure tymes, with their wrong accounts: but if they begin

to grow Impatient and say that they will stand to their accounts, then they pay a mulct to the Clarkes upon their Covincing them of their mistakes, either by chargeing to much upon the Bank, or forgetting or omitting what was their due. I knew two Merchants, who haveing for gott the one 750 L. and the other 220 L. in their accounts, were honestly rectified by the Clarkes, so that they susstained no los; besides this care of the Clarkes in keeping and Stating the accounts, the bank is obliged for five L. a yeare to send to every Merchant, that desires it, their accounts every morning before Exchange tyme, of the moneyes written of by them in the Bank the day before upon any Merchants account, and what summes are written of by others upon their accounts: so that the Merchants may compare the Banks notes with their bookes and so save much of the charges of Booke keeping;

Now if it be objected that though this be an advantage to the Merchants, yet what can the Publick gaine thereby, seeing the Charges of paying Officers, Clarks &c. must needs be very considerable? I answer, that indeed it is a mystery to those who understand not the thing, but if it were once known and practised, the advantage of it would appeare; For among other things which might be said, The Magistrates of the Citty take out of the Merchants Bank a Sufficient stock of money to supply the *Lumbert*, a Banck that Lends out money, and is Governed by 4 Commissioners chosen out of the Magistrates, who sitt in Court every day in the *Lumbert*, which is a large pile of Building 300 foot long, containing several Chambers and magazines under one Roof, in these several Chambers the Commissioners have Officers sitting to lend money upon all sorts of Goods even from a paires of shooes to the richest

best Jewell &c. This is a great convenience for Poore people, yea for Merchants also, who some tymes may want money to pay a bill of Exchange, and prevents the Cheatting and Extraordinary Extortion used by the Pawne brokers in *England, France* and other Countryes. And besides the Poore have their *Pawns* safely and well preserved, neither are they punctually sould when the yeare is out or denied under the pretext of being mislaid, as the Poore are often tymes served by the wicked *Pawn broakers*. There is also another convenience in this *Lumbert* viz, an Exellent way they have of discovering *Thieves*, and the stolen goods; They publish two generall open sales of the Goods pawnd twice a yeare, that such as will, may redeeme their goods and paying the Intrest may have them although the time be relapsed. Thus much as to the *Lumbert*. I was once according to my duty to waite upon

upon our present King at the Bank
of Merchants, where shewing his
Majestie the way of keeping the
Journall Book of the Bank which
is of a prodigious bigness, his
Majestie was Extreamly pleased with
the Contrivance of preserveing it
from fire; saying that the course they
tooke might be of great use for
the preserving *Patents* and the *deeds*
of Noblemens Estates; This con-
trivance which perhaps may be
thought usefull or imitable, I shall
therefore discribe it, It is a large
firestone shaped like a Chest, and
set upright in a stone wall having a
large brass doore of a Vast thicknes
with flosps to fall over and Cover the
Lock and Hinges, into this chest the
Booke is drawn upon Rouls, it being
of such a Bulk and waight as cannot
be handed in by a man, and there
it is so securely preserved that al-
though the house should be burnt,
the Booke in al probabilitie would
be safe; Should I here give an.

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account of the Vast summes of money that dayly are written of in this Bank, I might probably be thought to speake at Random, but this I may bouldly affirme that it far Exceeds all the Bankes in Europe, both for Riches and Business, and their Credit is such that the *Italians, French, Germans and English* have great summes in the same, neither was ever any man refused his money in the worst of times.

A second Tax is what ariseth from the just and laudable Establishment of a Register, A Tax which I think most men will be willing to submit to, Except such as designe to cheat and defraud their Naibours, and live by such like sins and Confusion, and for the most part die with the curse of the people; This Register in *Holland* begitts such assurance and Safetie in dealing, that in purchasing of houses or land, a Childe tho overreached in the Value yet cannot be cheated

as.

as to the title : The methodes of which Register. I have by me for the use of our King and Parlement when they please to Command it.

The third and last Tax is that of sealed paper as it is practised in *Holland*. The Method of which I likewise keep by me for his Maiestie and Parlements Commands. There are many other things might be spoken, as to the *Government of Amsterdam*, but I may not tyre your patience. However one considerable thing I would not passe by touching the *Melitia* ; There are in *Amsterdam* 60 Companies of *Foot*, the least of them haveing 200 men, some 300, which in a modest account, amounts, at least to 15000 men, in which number neither *Jews* nor *Anabaptists* who carry no *Armes* are reckned, only they are obliged to Contribute to the maintenance of the 1400 *Souldiers* who are kept in Constant pay, as a *Guard* for the *Citty*,
and

and towards the night *watch* or *Rattelwatch*, who walke the streets the whole night to keepe good *Orders*, and tell us every halfe houre what a Clock it is. There are also upon every Church Tower, *Trumpetters* who sound every halfe houre, and if any fire breakes out in the *Citty* they give a *Signall* on which side of the *Citty* the fire is, and ring the *Firebell*, and they have Excellent wayes on a suddain in such sad accidents to Quench *Fire*: but I may not inlarge any longer, but hasten out of *Holland*. And yet before I leave *Amsterdam* I must vindicate her from a malicious aspersion cast upon her by the Ignorant, they accuse her to have very rudely and uncivilly affronted the Duke of *York* beeing there. *Anno 1681* All which is very false, True the *English Phanaticks* of *Amsterdam* were so malitiously wicked as to spread severall lyes of his *Sacred* Person, and stird up the *Canalie* as much

as they could to affront his *Highnes*, but as for the *Magistrates* they payd him verie great respects: first sending me to the *Hague* to know what day his *Highnes* would please to honor their *Citty* with his presence, that thereby they might be prepared to receive his *Royall* person with all the honor emaginable, being resolved to Treat his *Highnes* in their *Statthouse*, and that the *Burgers* should be in their *Armes*, also giving out orders for *Coaches* and the *Admiraltys* *Tagts* to attend his *Highnes*, when ever he pleased to come, but his *Highnes* by *Collonel werden* let me know that I should attend the *Burgemasters*, and thank them for their kind presentation, but his *Highnes* was resolved to see their *Citty incognito* and therefore desired the *Burgemasters* not to put themselves to any maner of Trouble; Notwithstanding the *Magistrates* Commanded their *Tatchts* to lye ready the halfeway *Harlem*,
and

and Vice Admiral de Ruiter, Dirick Tulp, and others went out in their Coaches to meet his *Hignes*, and conduct him into the *Citty*, at which tyme our English *Phanaticks* Especially those called *Monmouths* twelve *Apostels* did all that they could to stir up the the rude multitude to affront his *Hignes*, crying out to them, This is he that brought the last war upon you, and with his *Jesuits* would cut all the *Protestants* Throats; But the next day after his *Hignes* was com into the *Citty* *Burgemaster Valkenier* the great *Solen* of *Amsterdam*, sent for me and tould me that although the *Burgemasters* which are the *Soveraignes* of the *City* give no Visits to strange *Princes*, unless they be *Crowned* heads, yet said he I have a great Ambition to pay a Visit to the Duke of *York*, upon severall respects, first as being the brother of so great a *King*, and as he is our *Statholders* *Unckell* and Father in law,

law, and therefore said he you shall procure me *Audience* in the privatest maner imaginable: for I designe to goe with you to him without so much as a footman attending me; here upon I waited upon the Earle of *Peterborow* and *Collonel Werden* and *Collonel Porter* to desire them to acquaint his *Highnes* with the *Burgemasters* designe, whereupon his *Highnes* turnd to me, and said *Mr. Carr* when the *Burgemaster* pleaseth, whereupon I went immediately to the *Burgemaster* and attended him to his *Highnes* quarters, the newes whereof coming to the *Cittizens*, they gathered together in great *Multitudes* to see whether this great man their *Petty God* did humble himself so far, as to pay a Visit to his *Highnes*, whereas the other *Burgemasters* only sent a *Secretary* and one of there *Pensionaries* to Visit the Duke of *Monmouth*, and all *Ambassadors* have no other Complement but by *Se-*
cre-

Secretaries or Pensionaries; After the *Burgemaster* had had a long houres *Audience* with the Duke in a Roome apart, I attended the *Burgemaster* to his Daughter *Pelicorns* house, the which was neare his *Highnes* Lodgings, for the Tumult of the *Burgers* was so great, that the *Burgemaster* did not care to pas by them, and being come into his daughters *Parler*, he began to speake to me after this maner, Sir, I never in all my life met with a *Prince* so generally Experienced in all things, a *Prince* that hath far penetrated into the affaires of Europe, and hath the right measures of the prelent State of our Country, and discourses as if he sate in our Councell, but above all I was mightly pleased to heare him declare himselfe so freely touching Liberty of Conscience commending the wisdom of our *State* in Opening their *Gates* to all tender Consciences, and that is it, said his *Highnes*,
E that

that makes you so considerable and enticeth the Rich Merchants of other places to come & live amongst you, whereas the folly of the *Spanish Inquisition* hunts away the chiefest of their *Traders* the *Jewes* and others; For my part said his *Highnes*, I never was for oppressing tender Consciences in *England*: for nothing more disturbs the peace and quiet thereof then forcing men by *Penal Lawes* to become all of one *Religion*; To conclude, said the *Burgemaster* do but, Remark this one thing and remember it, if you outlive me, viz, that if ever this great *Prince* come to be King of *England* he will alter all the Measures of *Europe*, and possible become the Arbiter thereof: After which discourse the *Burgemaster* said let me now present you, *mijn Heer Consul*. with a Glasse of *Rhenish wyne* to his *Highnes* health, and pray when you have an Opporunitie to speake with his *Highnes*, assure him that he hath
in

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in *Amsterdam* a true and faithfull freind, and moreover he said, when I speake next with our *Stat-holder* the *Prince of Orange*, and our *Pensionarie Fagel*, I will doe his *Highnes* Justice; and thus wee parted: but the civil deoportment of this *Burgemaster* was not all, for other great ones of the Citty did their part also, as *Vicè-Admiral de Ruiter*, with at least 30 Captains of the *Admiralty Chamber of Amsterdam* attended his *Highnes* to shew him the Men of warr and *Magazins* of the *Admiralty*: likewise Sir *Dirick Tulp* and the Heer *Peter van Dam* and others the *Bewinthebbers* of the *East-India Company* attended his *Highnes* to the *East-Indie House*, where was spread a *Banquet* of *Sweetmeats*, and rich *Wines*, and they offered his *Highnes* a present, but his highnes would not accept of any, only two large Bookes in which were Painted all the *Beasts*, *Fishes*, and *Foules*, and likewise

all the *Plants, Flowers, and Fruites* of the *East-Indies*, and because his *Highnes* had tasted the *Mum* in the *East-Indie Magazine*, and liked it, the *Company* caused twelve *Caskes*, to be neatly hoopt, and gave me them to be sent after his *Highnes* to *Brussels*; And I know it was the resolution of the *Bewinthebbers* to have spared no cost if his *Highnes* would have accepted of a *Treat* in their house, by all which you see that the *Magistrates* and chiefe men in *Amsterdam* were not guilty of *Rudenes* to his *Highnes*, but it was the *Canalie*. And now haveing said so much good of the *States Government*, and of *Amsterdam* in particular, it will not be amisse to take notice of some *Bad customes and practises* now in vogue in *Holland*, and leave it to the reader to Judge what they may portend; There are tollerated in the *Citty of Amsterdam*, amongst other abuses, at least 50 *Musick houses*, where
lewd

lewd Persons of both sexes meet and practise their villanies. There is also a place called the *Longseller* a Tolerated Exchange or publick meeting house for whores and Rogues to Rendezvous in, and make their filthy Bargains: This Exchange is open from six a clock after dinner untill nine at night; Every whore must pay three stivers at the dore for her entrance or admission; I confess the Ministers preach and exclaim from the pulpit against this horrible abuse, but who they be that Protect them I know not, yet I have heard some plead for the toleration of these wicked meetings upon pretext, that when the *East-India* fleets come home, the Seamen are so mad for women, that if they had not such houses to bait in, they would force the verie Citizens wives and Daughters: but it is well known that as money does countenance, so Discipline might suppress that abuse. Theould severe

and frugall way of Liveing is now almost quite out of Date in Holland, there is very littell to be seene of that sober modestie in Apparell, Diet, and habitations as formerly: In stead of Convenient Dwellings the *Hollanders* now build Stately palaces, have their delightfull Gardens, and houses of pleasure, keep Coaches, waggons and fleas, have very rich furniture for their horses with Trappings adorned with silver Bells, I have seen the Vanitie of a *Vinners sonne*, who had the bosses of the bit and Trapping of his horse of pure silver, his footman and Coachman having silver fringed Gloves; yea so much is the humour of the women altered and of their Children also that no Apparel can now serve them but the best and richest, that *France* and other Countreyes affords, and their sonns are so much adicted to play, that many families in *Amsterdam* are ruined by it not that *England* is lesse Extrava-

va-

vagant then the *Duch*, who as I said before got such great Estates by their frugalitie, whilst they were not addicted to such prodigalitie and wantoness as the English are, whose excesses I can not excuse, nevertheless the grave and sober people of *Holland* are very sensible of the great alteration that now is in their Country, and as they say *Paracelsus* used to cure his patients of their disease with a full belly, so a good *Burgemaster* desirous to convince his *Amsterdammers* of their dissolute kind of life, invited the Thirty six *Magistrates* and their wives to a feast: who being come and the Ladies big with Expectation of some rare and Extraordinary Entertainment, sat down at table; where the first course was Buttermilk boild with Appells, Stockfish, Buttered Turnips and Carrots, lettice Salade and red Herrings, & only smale beere without any Wyne; At this the Ladies startled and began to whisper

to their husbands, that they Expected no such Entertainment, but upon removeing of the Dishes and plates they found underneath printed verses Importing that after that manner of liveing they began to thrive, & had enlarged their City.

The second course consisted of Bocke de kooks, quarters of Lamb, roasted Rabits and a sort of pudding they call a *Brother* here they had Dorts and English beare with *French* wyne yet all this did not please the dainty Dames: but upon removing away the plates another Dish of poetrie appeared, which acquainted them that after that modest and sober way of Liveing, they might keep what they had gott, and lay up some thing for their Children.

Then comes in the third course made up of all the rarities of the season, as Partridges, Pheasants and all sorts of fowle and English pasties, with plenty of *Rinish* and other sorts of wyne, to moisten them,
this

this put the ladies in a frolick and Jolly humour, but under their plates was found the use and Application in verses, telling them that to feed after that manner was Voluptuous and Luxurious, and would Impaire their health and wast their Estates, makethem neglect their Trade, and so in Tyme reduce their Statelty and new built flourishing Citty to their ould fishing towne againe. After this was brought in a Banquet of all sorts of sweet meats piled up in pyramides and delicate fruite with plenty of delicious wyne, and to conclude all a set of Musick and maskers who danced with the young Ladyes; but at parting like the hand writing to *Belteshazzar* upon the wall, every one had a printed paper of moralities put into their hand shewing them the causes of the ruine of the Roman Commonwealth, according to that of the Poët.

*Nullum crimen abest, facinusque
libidinis ex quo,
Paupertas Romana perit.*

with an Excellent aduice to them that it they did not quit the Buffoneries and apish modes of the French, and returne to the Simplicitie, plaineness and modestie of their Ancestors and founders, their Commonwealth could not long last; but all the thanks the goodould *Burgesmaster* had for his kind and Chargable Entertainement in thus feasting his Countrymen, was to be flouted at, and pasquild, The sparkes of *Amsterdam* saying in all places, that theould man being now past the yeares of pleasure himselfe, would have none others to take theirs; And here I shall put a period to what I thought fitt to observe of the *States* of the *United Provinces* only I will beg leave, to say something to the *Hollander* by way of advise viz, That now they are in a
pro

prosperous condition, Rich and at ease, They would looke back and remember what God in his Infinite goodnes & mercy did for them in the dayes of their greatest calamities; for my owne part I cannot but admire the great providence of God in preserveing them from being devoured by their many Enimies they had in the last warr, besides their enimies at home, some of which particulars as they then happened, give me leave to relate. At the tyme when the French came to Inuade the Territoryes of the *States General*, it then looked as if God had markd out the way for the French to March, by sending such a wonderfull drye season that the Rivers of the *Rhine*, *Beta*, *Wall*, and other Rivers were fordable, so that the French only waded throw, and became so Victorious, that in a little space of tyme (what by the Treasons of some, and the Ignorance, and cowardise of others In-

trusted with the Militia, and Garrisons) the French became Masters of above 40 Cittyes and Garrisons, at which tyme there was nothing to be heard of in the States Dominions but confusion and miserie, even in the strong and rich Citty of *Amsterdam* it self, who at this tyme beheld the French Armie like a mighty Torrent comeing within sight of the Citty, and at the same tyme wanting water in their Canalls, and Burgwalls to ply their Sluces, and such was the scarcity of Raine that a payle of fresh water was worth 6 pence; Thus heaven seemed to frowne on them as well as the French Armie, by the shutting up as it were the Conduits of Heaven, and yet a worse thing had like to have fallen out, for at the same tyme the Divisions grew so high amongst the Magistrates in the Stathouse, that it was putting to the Question wheather or no they should not goe and meet the French King with
the

the Keyes of their Citty, to save it from fire, and Plunder, now nothing in all probabilitie could save this rich Citty from falling into the hands of the French, but an immediate hand from Heaven, and it had undoubtedly come to passe, had not providence caused the French to make a stand at *Muyden*, two howers from *Amsterdam*, at what time the Valiant Roman of *Amsterdam* Scout *Hasselaer* like a true father of his Country opposed the French party in the Councell, calling out to the Burgers from the Stathouse to take Courage and rather choose to dye like old Battavians with their swords in their hands, then tamely and Treacherously to yeald up their Citty to the mercy of the French, as some of the Magistrates were about to doe, this so Incouraged the Burgers that with great Courage they mand' the walls, and heaven then assisting them with a sudden and plenty

tull raine, that they plyd their sluices, and drouned the Lands round the Citty 3 and 4 foot high, in some places, which caused the Victorious French Armie to make a quick retreat, as farr as Utrick, else the Monsieur had payd deare for seeing of *Amsterdam*; Thus was *Amsterdam* delivered by the hand of Heaven.

A second was, when that Bloody Duke of *Luxenburg*, who gloryed and thanked God that he was borne without pitty or remors of Conscience, took the opportunitye of an exceeding hard frost to march his Armie over the Ice as it had been drye ground, burning in his way the three faire Villages of *Bodygrave*, *Swammerdam* and *Gondse-sluis*. Acting there a more cruell Tradigie and worse then ever did Turk, for they Generally save the Country people for Ransom, but this cruell Prince caused strong Guards to surround the villages, and burnd men,

Women and Children together, Thus he began his march with a designe to burne *Leyden*, *Hague*, *Rotterdam*, *Delph* and all the rich Country of *Rhineland*: and this he might have done in all probabilitie, for first the Governor of *Newsluce* whocommanded the post that should have stopt the French, Treacherously delivered up the fort without firing a Gunn, and the handfull of Troopes then under General *Koningsmark* were so Inconsiderable that they joyned to the Souldiers under *Pain* and *Vin* the Governer of new *Sluce* were not Able to make head as could oppose *Luxenburgs* Armie, and at the same tyme the good *Prince* of *Orange* was with the States Armie at *Charle le Roy*. Now was *Leyden* ready to meet the French with the Keyes of their Cit-ty, and other Cittyes too, for they had neither fortifications nor Souldiers to man their walls; Thus the whole Country and Cittyes of *Rhine-land*

Land were like to fall under the Crueltyes and Tyranny of the French, but God a second tyme sent these people reliefe from Heaven, first by giveing such undanted Courage to that great Statesman *Pensionarie Fagel* that he forced *Koningsmark* to Rally his Troopes together and to make a Stand neare *Leyden*, offering himselfe to dye at the head of them if there were occasion, but God reserved him for a further good to the Commonwealth by sending such a sudden Thaw as was never seen before, for in less then ten howers the Ice so sunk and such Floods of snow came downe from the high lands that the French were faine to make a very disorderly retreat, Marching up to the middel for haft, becaule on the Banks there could not march above four men a brest, so they were constrained to leave behind them the greatest part of the Plunder they had robed from the Innocent

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cent Country people, and the nimble Dutch men on their Scatfes so long as the Ice would beare them, did shoot downe the French like Ducks diving under water, so that it cost *Luxenburgs* Armie deare, tho they had the pleasure to burne the poore people, of which the French afterward wickedly made their boast.

The third was as wonderfull as the two others, and although I doe not believe miracles, as doe the Papiſts, yet I say nothing I ever observed looked more like a Miracle then this, to wit, when the English and French Fleet lay before *Sebeveling* with a designe to land, and the French ready on their March to joyne with the English and other French as soon as they should land, at the same tyme the *Bisshop* of *Munster* lyeing before *Groeningen*, and the French before *Gorcom*, so that now all things looked with a dreadful face for the States, yet at this
very

very tyme God sent a 3^d reliefe by sending such Mists, and wonderfull sorts of Tydes, as so separated the two Fleets, that the English were forced to quit *Scheveling* shore, and were driven on the side of the *Texel* Roade; from whence they were constrained by the season of the yeare to retire home, and such were the sudden & great showers of raine that the Bishop of *Munster* was forced in disorder to raise his siege at *Groeningen*, and the French to quit *Gorcom*; I could ad many more observations of the Providences of God to these people, as the preserving the *Prince* of *Orange* from the many treacherous designes contrived against him from his Cradel, but Moses must be preserved, to goe in and out before his people, certainly never young *Prince* Indured to many fatigues as did his Highnes in his tender yeares, of which I was an eye witnes, and had his Highnes had the yeares and Experience, and such

such a good discipline Armie (as now he hath) in the yeare 1671 when the French Entered the Country, his Highnes had given them as good a welcome as he did at Bergen. I will say no more of this subject only this , that the peace at *Nimwegen* was also a very wonderful thing, for that not above 8 dayes before the peace was signed, most of the *Plenipotentiaries* did believe the war would have continued another yeare ; first because the King of *Denmark* and Duke of *Brandenburg* prospered Exceedingly against *Sweedland*, and totally refused the propositions of France, and secondly because the French King writ such Bitter letters against the *States Generall*: yet 8 dayes after drest a letter unto the *States* in which he calles them his good friends , and old Allyes, offering them not only *Mastricht* but every foot of ground they could lay claime to in the world, also giving them
new

new Termes, and Conditions as to their priviledges in France, by way of Trade; Neither can I forget how speedilie and as strangely the mighty French King did quit his Conquered Townes after the Valiant *Prince of Orange* took *Næerden*, which was the first step to the Frenchs ruine in the States Dominions. I come now, according to promets in the beginning of this book, to give the reader some Remarkes I made in other Countries where I have been during my sixteen yearstravels. To give a full account of all that might be observed in so many Countries, is not a taske for one man, nor a subject for so small a book; I shall onely therefore briefly take notice of some remarkable matters which may in some measure satisfie the curiositie of my Country men who have not been in the said places, and convince, if possible, all of them, that no Countrey that ever I was in, afords so great conveniencies

cies for the generalitie of people to live in, as the Kingdome of *England* doth. Though I have twice made the *grand tour* of *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Italy* and *France*, and after my return back to *England* travelled a third time through *Holland* as far as *Strasbourg*, and so back by *Francfort* to *Denmark* and *Sweden*; yet the reader is not to expect I should follow a Geographick method and order in speaking of the places I have been in; that is to be lookt for in the map, and not in travels; but onely that I mention places as I found them on my rode according as business or curiositie led mee to travel.

The first considerable place I then met with, after I was out of the dominions of the *States General* was *Cleave* the capital citie of the Province so called, a fair and lovely citie standing upon the *Rhine* and the rivers *Wall* and *Leck*. This Province much resembles *England*

new Termes, and Conditions as to their priviledges in France, by way of Trade; Neither can I forget how speedilie and as strangely the mighty French King did quit his Conquered Townes after the Valiant *Prince of Orange* took *Næerden*, which was the first step to the Frenchs ruine in the States Dominions. I come now, according to promets in the beginning of this book, to give the reader some Remarkes I made in other Countries where I have been during my sixteen yearstravels. To give a full account of all that might be observed in so many Countries, is not a taske for one man, nor a subject for so small a book; I shall onely therefore briefly take notice of some remarkable matters which may in some measure satisfie the curiositie of my Country men who have not been in the said places, and convince, if possible, all of them, that no Countrey that ever I was in, afords so great conveniences

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land in rich soyl and pleasantness of its rivers. The inhabitants of the Countrey would have mee beleieve that they were originally descended of those *Saxons* who made a descent into *England*, and conquered it; and to convince the truth of this, they shew'd mee a cloyster standing on a hill, called *Eltham*, from which they say our *Eltham* in Kent had its name. I was made to observe also two places standing upon the *Rhine* neare *Emmerick* called *Doadford*, and *Gronewich*, which according to them, gave the names to *Deaford* and *Greenwich* in *England*; but many such analogies and similitudes of names are to be found in other places of *Germany*, but especially in uper *Saxony* and *Denmark*. The greatest part of this Province of *Cleave*, and part of the duchy's of *Julieres* and *Berg*, and of the Provinces of *Marke* and *Ravensbourg* belongs to the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, the rest belonging to

to the Duke of *Newbourg* now Elector *Palatine*, and the Elector of *Colagne*. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholicks, partly Lutherans, and partly Calvinists, who all live promiscuonsly and peaceably together both in city and Countrey. The citie of *Cleave* is the out most limit of the territories of the Elector of *Brandenbourg* on this side of Germany; from whence his Electoral Highness can travel two hundred dutch miles out right in his own Dominions, and never sleep out of his own Countrey but one night in the territories of the Bishop of *Osnabrug*.

From *Cleave* I went to a small town called *Rhinberg*, but a very strong fortification belonging to the Elector of *Cologne*; which lies at two miles distance from the citie of *Wesel* that belongs to the Elector of *Brandenbourg*. Through *Disseldorpe* scituated on the Rhine, and the Residence of the duke of
New-

Newbourg, I went next to *Cologne* a very large city, called by the Romans *Colonia Agrippina*, and the French *Rome d'Allemagne*.

Cologne is an Imperial citie and a Republick, though for some things it does Homage to the Elector of that name, and receives an oath from him. It is much decayed within these hundred years, having been much priest ridden, a misfortune that hath undone many other great cities. The Jesuits have had so great influence upon the Magistrats, that they prevailed with them to banish all Protestants, who removed to *Hambourg* and *Amsterdam*, so that *Cologne* is become so dispeopled, that the houses dayly fall to ruine for want of inhabitants, and a great deal of corn and wine now grows within the walls, upon ground where houses formerly stood. I dare be bold to affirm that there is twice the number of inhabitants in the

parish of *St. Martins* in the fields, then there is in *Cologne*; and yet it contains as many parish churches, monasteries and chappels, as there are days in the year. The streets are very large, and so are the houses also, in many of which one may drive a Coach or waggon into the first room from the streets; but the streets are so thin of people, that one may pass some of them and not meet ten men or women, unless it be Church men or Religious sisters. The most considerable inhabitants of the citie are Protestant Merchants, tho but few in number, and they not allowed a Church neither, but a place called *Woullin* a mile without the citie: the rest of the inhabitants who are lay men are miserably poor. There are no less than 3000 Students in *Cologne* taught by the *Scholars gratis*, who have the privilege to begin musick notes in the day time, and take to them selves the liberty of borrowing

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rowing hats and cloaks in the night: but it in the Jesuits Schools there be any rich Burgemasters sons who have parts, they are sure to be snapt up and adopted into the Societie. Formerly, before the matter was otherwise adjusted in the diet of *Ratisbonne*, there have been designs of voteing Protestant Magistrats into the government again; but so soon as the Jesuits come to discover who of the Magistrats were for that, they immediately preferred their sons or daughters, and made them chanons, abbots or chanonesses, and so diverted them by interest. It's pity to see a city so famous for traffike in former times now brought to so great a decay, that were it not for the trade of Rhenish wine it would be utterly forsaken, and left wholly to the Church men. The continuall alarms the Magistrats have had by torreign designs upon their liberty, and the jealousies fomented among themselves, as it is thought,

thought, by the Agents and favourers of France, and especially the Bishop of *Strasbourg*, have for severall yeares kept them in continuall disquiet, and necessitated them to raise great taxes which hath not a little contributed to the impoverishing of the people especially the boars round about; who tho the Countrey they live in be one of the most pleasant and fertile plains of Germany, yet are so wretchedly poor that canvas cloaths, wooden shoes, and straw to sleep on in the same room with their beasts, is the greatest worldly happiness that most of them can attain unto. The Elector of *Cologne* is a venerable old man, Bishop of four great bishopricks, viz *Cologne*, *Liege*, *Munster*, and *Heldershime*. He divides his time betwixt his devotion and experimental studies, being punctuall in saying of mass every morning, and constant in his Elaboratory in the afternoon; for he is much addicted

to chymistry, and leaves the administration of Government to his Cozen the Bilhop of *Strasbourg*. To speak of all the miracles of the three Kings of *Cologne*, and the vast number of saints who were removed out of England and interred there, would be but tedious and perhaps incredible to the reader, as well as wide of my designe. I shall therefore proceed.

From *Cologne* I took water on the Rhine and advanced to the citie of *Bon* and so forward to *Coblentz* the residence of the Elector of *Trier*. over against this city, on the other side of the Rhine stands that impregnable fort called *Herminshine*, built on a high rocky hill as high again as *Windsorcastle*, and on the north side of it the River Mosel falls into the Rhine, over which there is a Stately stone bridge. This Prince governs his subjects as the other Spirituall Electors doe, that is, both by temporall and spirituall autho-

authority, which in that Country is pretty absolute. The chiefe trade of this Country is in wine, corn, wood and Iron.

The next Countrey I came to was that of the Elector of *Mayence* who is likewise both a secular and Ecclesiasticall Prince and governs his subjects accordingly. He is reckoned to be wholly for the Interests of the French King; who notwithstanding of that, pretends a title to the citadel of *Mayence*. As I was upon my Journey to *Mayence* by land, I made a turn down the Rhin to visit the famous little city of *Backrack*, and some towns belonging to the Landgrave of Hessen, but especially *Backrack*, because Travellers say it much resembles *Jerusalem* in its scituation and manner of buildings. The Burgemaster of this city told mee that the whole Country about *Backrack* does not yield above 200 fouders of wine a year; And yet

the Merchants of *Dort* by an art of multiplication which they have used some years, furnish *England* with severall thousande of fouders. Here I shall take the liberty to relate a strange story which I found recorded in this Countrey; tho I know it to be mentioned in History. There was a certain cruel and inhumane Bishop of *Mayence*, who in a year of great scarcity and famine when a great number of Poor people came to his gates begging for bread, caused the Poor wretches, men, women and children to be put into a barn, under pretext of relieving their necessities; but so soon as they were got in, caused the barn doors to be shut, fire set to it, and so burnt them all alive: And whil'st the poor wretches cried and shrieked out for horreur and pain, the Barbarous miscreant said to those that were about him, harke how the Rats and mice doe crie. But the just Judgement of God suffered

red not the fact to pass unpunished; for not long after the cruel Bishop was so haunted with Rats and mice, that all the guards he kept about him, could not secure him from them, neither at table nor in bed, At length he resolved to flee for safetie into a tower that stood in the midle of the Rhine; but the Rats pursued him, got into his chamber and devoured him alive; so that the Justice of the Almighty made him a prey to vermine who had inhumanely reckoned his fellow Christians to be such. The tower which I saw, to this day is called the Rats-tower, and the story is upon record in the city of *Mayence*.

On my Journey from thence I came to the litle village of *Hockom* not far distant, famous for our Hockomore wine, of which though the place does not produce above 150 fouders a year; yet the Inge-nions Hollanders of *Dort* make some thousand fouders of it goe

of, in England and the Indies.

From *Hockom* I proceeded to *Francfort* a pleasant city upon the river of *Maine*, called formerley *Tentoburgum* and *Helenopolis* and since *Francfort*, becaus here the *Franconians* who came out of the Province of *Franconia* foarded over, when they went upon their expedition into *Gallia*, which they conquered and named it *France*: and I thought it might very well deserve the name of *Petty-London*, because of its Priviledges, and the humour of the citizens. It is a *Hansiatick* and *Imperiall* town and *Commonwealth*, the *Magistrats* being *Lutherans* which is the publick established Religion; though the *Cathedrall* church belongs to the *Roman Catholicks* who also have severall *monasteries* there. The citie is populous and frequented by all sorts of *Merchants*, from most parts of *Europe*, & part of *Asia* also, becaus of the two great *saies* that are yearely kept

kept there, Many Jews live in this city, and the richest Merchants are Calvinists, who are not suffered to have a Church in the town, but half an houres journey out of it, at a place called *Bucknam*, where I have told seventy four Coaches at a time all belonging to Merchants of the city. It was in ancient times much enriched by *Charle le maigne* and hath been since by the constitution of the *Golden bull*: amongst other honours & Priviledges its appointed to be the place of the Emperours Election, where many of the ornaments belonging to that August ceremonie are to be seen. It is strongly fortified having a stately stone bridge over the Maine that joynes it to *Saxe-housen* the quarter of the great master of the Touthonick order. The government is easy to the people, they not being taxed as other cities are, and had it not been for the Alarmes the French gave them during the last war, they had not been

much troubled, but being forced to keep three or four thousand men in constant pay to defend their fortifications, the Magistrats were constrained to raise money by a tax. Besides that of the Emperour, they are under the protection of some neighbouring Princes, as of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, Landgrave of *Armstadt*, the Count of *Solmes* and the count of *Hanau*, who are either Lutherans or Calvinists, amongst whom the Late Elector *Palatine* was also one; but whether the present who is Roman Catholick be so or not, I cannot tell. This city takes great care of their poor, and in their charitie to poor travellers exceed Holland. I have seen a list of seaven thousand whom they relieved in one year. Their great hospitall is a large court or palace, where the English Merchants formerly lived, in the time of Queen *Mary's* persecution of the Protestants, who when they were recalled by
Queen

Queen *Elisabeth* were so generous as to give the whole court, with all their Packhouses and lands to the poor of the city. It was my fortune to be there in that cold Winter in the year 1683. and saw a ceremonie performed by the Wine coopers of the citie, who are obliged by law, that when ever the Maine lyes fast frozen over for eight days together, to make a great Fouders fat, Hoops and Staves, and set it up compleat upon the Ice. It was very good diversion to see so many hands at worke, and to observe the jollity and mirth of the many thousands of spectators who wanted not plenty of Rhenish wine to carouse in.

I had the curiositie afterward to goe to the court of the Landgrave of *Armestadt* a Lutheran Prince who lives in part of the richest soyle in Germany. His Highness is a very courteous and obliging Prince to Strangers, and his subjects are in a pretty good condition again, though

though they have been great sufferers by the last war between the Landgrave of *Hessen* and this familie.

From thence I went to *Heidleberg* a city I had been formerly in, in the life time of that wise tho unfortunate Prince Elector elder brother to Prince Rupert. Here I had the Honour to pay my dutifull respects to the Elector the son of that great Prince, whose commissary I had the honour to be for two years together in *Amsterdam*. This Prince, since my being there, is lately dead, and left behind him the reputation of having been a Zealous thorough paced Calvinist, and so constant a frequenter of the church, that some Sundays he went thrice a day to Sermon; but never failed, if in health, to be once a day at least at the garrison-church; where he took particular notice of such officers as were absent. He was married to a most virtuous lady the Royall sister of the King of Denmark.

and

Travellers in Heidleberg. 133
and his brother Prince George.
During his life time the univerſity
of Heidleberg flouriſhed exceedingly,
ſo that the number of ſtudents was
ſo great that Chambers and lodgings
in the citie were ſcarce, and *Span-*
hemius was about quitting *Leyden*
to return to his profeſſors place in
Heidleberg, but how matters ſtand
ſince his death, I am as yet ignorant.
This Countrey is called the paradise
of *Germany* for its fruitfulneſs in
wine, corn, and all ſorts of fruit.
I my ſelf have ſeen growing in one
plain at the ſame time, vines, corn,
cheſtnuts, almonds, dates, figs,
cherries, beſides ſeverall other ſorts
of fruit. And as the Countrey is
fertile in yeelding the fruits of the
Earth, ſo the people are carefull
in providing ſtore room for them.
This I take notice of becauſe of the
prodigious Rheniſh wine ſats which
are to be ſeen there, amongſt which
there are ſeven, the leaſt whereof
holds the quantitie of 250 barells
of

of Beere as I calculated ; but the large and most celebrated fat is that which goes by the name of the great Tun of *Heidleberg*, and holds 204 fouders of wine , and cost 705 L. Sterling in building, for which one may have a very good house built. This fat I have seen twice , and the first time was, when the Elector treated the French Ambassadours that came to conclude the match betwixt his daughter and *Monsieur* the French Kings brother , who married her after the death of our Kings sister his first wife : at which treat there happened an adventure that I shall here please the Reader with. In a gallery that is over this fat the Elector caused a table to be placed in the midle , exactly above the bunghole of this Monstrous vessel, and to be covered with a costly banquet of all sorts of sweet meats : The day before , all the wine being emptied out of this Tun into other Fats , a litle before the Ambassadours

dours with other forrein Ministers and Persons of qualitie mounted the stairs to come to the place of entertainment; The Elector caused twelve drummers with as many Trumpeters, some Kettledrums and other musick to be lodged in the belly of the Tun, with orders to strike up upon a signall given, when the Elector drank the French Kings health. All being fate down at table and merrily feeding, the Elector drank the health, and the signall was given; whereupon the musick began to play its part with such a roaring and uncouth noise out of that vast cavitie below, that the French and other Persons of qualitie who were unacquainted with the designe, looking upon it to be an infernall and ominous sound, in great astonishment began to cry out *Jesu Marie. The worlds at an end*, and to shilt every one for himtself in so great disorder and confusion, that for haste to be gone they tumbled down staires one over ano-

another. All that the Elector could say to compose them, was either not heard or not valued, nor could any thing satisfy and reassure them, till they saw the Actors com marching out of their den. Had not many Persons of qualitie and travellers seen this Fat as well as my self who know that what I say of its incredible bigness to be true, I should be afraid the Reader might think I imposed upon his credulitie.

From *Heidleberg* I went to see that impregnable Fort or citadell of *Manheim alias Fredericks-berg* built by the Elector Frederick brother to Prince Rupert, a Prince of as good a head as any Germany afforded, who though some have too partially Judged of him by his misfortunes, yet by the wisest of the age was accounted the Cato of Germany. The wisest and best-men of the world have been unfortunate, which makes some to be of the opinion that God in his wisdom thinks

thinks fit it should be so, least otherwise they might attribute their prosperitie rather to the wise direction of their own conduct, then his all seeing Providence: and indeed, dayly experience seemes to evince the truth of this, since wee see knaves and fools advanced to preferment and riches, when men of virtue and parts die neglected and poor in the eyes of the world, though rich in the enioyment of a contented mind. But this is a digression which the honour I have for the memory of that great man hath led mee into, and therefore I hope will be pardoned by the Reader. In the citadel of *Manheim* I saw some of the Records of that illustrious familie, which without dispute is the most ancient of all the Secular Electors, being elder to that of *Bavaria* which sprung from one and the same stock, to wit, two Emperours of Germany. Many writers derive them originally from *Charle le maigne*, by the
the

the line of *Pepin* King of France. There have been severall Emperours of that race, one King of *Denmark* and four Kings of *Sweden*, one of which was King of *Norway* also, besides many great Generals of Armies in *Germany*, *Hungary*, *France* and other Countries. Since I can remember there were five Protestant Princes heires to that Electorall dignity alive; which now by their death is fallen to the Duke of *Newbourg* a Roman Catholick, whose Daughter is Empress of *Germany* and another of his Daughters maryed to the King of *Portugall*. Being so neare *Strasbourg*, I had the curiositie to goe see what figure that famous citie now made since it had changed its master; for I had been thrice there before, when it flourished under the Emperours protection, with the liberty of a *Hausiatick* town: And Indeed I found it so disfigured, that had it not been for the stately Cathedral Church, and fair streets and
buil-

buildings, I could scarcely have know'n it. In the streets and Exchange which formerly were thronged with sober rich and peaceable Merchants, you meet with none hardly now but men in buff Coats and scarffs with rabbles of Soldiers their attendants. The churches I confess are gayer, but not so much frequented by the inhabitants as heretofore, seeing the Lutherans are thrust into the meanest churches and most of the chiefe Merchants both Lutherans and Calvinists removed to *Holland* and *Hambourg*. Within a few years, I beleieve it will be just such another city for trade and Richesse as *Brisac* is. It was formerly a rich city and well stockt with Merchants and wealthy inhabitants, who lived under a gentle and easy government; but now the Magistrats have litle else to doe in the government, but onely to take their rules and measures from a citadell and great guns, which

which are Edicts that Merchants least understand. I confess Strasbourg is the less to be pityed that it so tamely became a slave, and put on its chains without any struggling. Those Magistrats who were instruments in it, are now sensible of their own folly, and bite their nails for anger, finding themselves no better but rather worse hated than the other Magistrats, who did what they could to hinder the reception of their new masters the *French*. I quickly grew weary of being here, meeting with nothing but complaints of poverty, and paying exorbitant taxes; I therefore soon returned to my *Petty - London* *Francfort*, and from thence went to *Cassells*, the chiete residence of the Landgrave of *Hessen*. This Prince is a Calvinist, as most of his subjects are, very grave and Zealous in his religion: He married a Princess of *Courland*, by whom he hath an hopefull issue, to wit, three sons and

and two Daughters. The late King was God father to one of his sons, who was Christened by the name of *Charles*. Captain *William Legg* Brother to the Lord *Dartmouth* representing his Majestie as his Envoy. The court of this Prince does indeed resemble a well governed colledge, or Religious Cloyster, in regard of its modestie and regularitie in all things, and especially in the houres of devotion. He is rich in money, and entertains about nine thousand men in constant pay, under the command of *Count van derlipp*, a brave and expert Soldier his Lieutenant Generall; but can bring many more upon occasion into field. This familie hath been very happy both in its progenie and alliances, many wise Princes of both sexes having sprung from it; and the mother of this present Landgrave may be reckoned amongst the illustrious women of the present and past ages. After the death of *William*

liam the 5. Landgrave of Hessen her husband, she not only supported but advanced the war wherein he was engaged, did many signall actions, Enlarged her territories, and at the conclusion of the peace kept under her pay 56 Cornets of horse in five Regiments, 166 Companies of foot, besides thirteen Companies of Dragons, and 14 independent Companies, in all 249 Companies of horse and foot; she was a Princess extreamly obliging to strangers: especially virtuous and learned divines. I had the honour a good many yeares agoe to kisse her highnesses hand; at which time she was mighty Zealous in promoting an accommodation amongst different Religions, as the Roman Catholick, Lutheran and Calvinist, but especially betwixt the two latter, and therefore entertained *Doctor Duris* at her court in *Cassels* who wrote severall pieces upon that subject of reconciliation, and with
some

Some of his friends had a conference with a learned priest that came from Rome to forward the project; whereupon the Doctor published his book of the *Harmony of Consent*, which is highly esteemed in Germany.

From this Princes court I directed my journey to *Hanover*, taking *Lambspring* in my way, a place where there is a convent of English Monks; and there I met with a very aged worthy and harmeless Gentleman *St. Thomas Gascoigne*, a Person of more integrity and pietie then to be guilty, so much as in thought, of what miscreants falsly swore against him in the licentions time of plotting; the Lord Abbot and severall of the Monks I had seen there formerly. This monastery is very obliging to all strangers that travell that way, as well as to their own Countreymen, and is highly respected by the neighbouring Princes of all persuasions, as the Princes
of

of the house of Lunenburg, the Landgrave of Hessen, and Elector of Cologne, who as Bishop of *Hildersheim* is their ordinary. The town of *Lamspring* is Lutheran though under the government of the Lord Abbot and his chapter, who constantly choose Lutheran Magistrates and Officers for the civill administration, and live together in that love and unitie, that as yet there hath never the least debate happened amongst them; and indeed this harmony is now to be observed in most parts of Germany where different Religions are professed. When I considered so many goodly faces both of Monks and students in that Abbey, I could not forbear to make a serious reflexion on the number of the English whom I had seen in the colleges and Cloysters abroad, as at *Rome*, *Ratesbonne*, *Wirtzburg* in *Lorraine*, at *Liege*, *Louvain*, *Brussels*, *Dunkerk*, *Ghent*, *Paris*, and other places, besides

besides the severall Nunneries, and withall on the loss that both King and Kingdome suffered thereby, when so many of our natives both men and women should be constrained to spend their own Estats and the benevolence of others in a strange Land, which amounts to more money than at first one may imagine; and this thought, I confess, made me wish it were otherwise. I would not have the Reader to mistake mee here, as if I espoused, or pleaded for any particular party; No, I plead onely for the sentiments of humanity, without which our nature degenerates into that of brutes, and for the love that every honest man ought to have for his Countrey. I am as much a friend to the Spanish Inquisition, as to the persecuting of tender Conscienced protestants, provided there be no more but Conscience in the case; and I could heartily wish that Papists and Protestants could live as lovingly together

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gether in *England* as they doe in *Holland, Germany*, and other Countries; for give mee leave to say it, I love not that Religion which in stead of exalting, destroys the Principles of morality and humane societie. I have met with honest men of all persuasions, even *Turks* and *Jews*, who in their lives and manners have far exceeded many of our Enthusiastick professors at home; and when ever this happened, I could not forbear to love the men without embracing there Religion, for which they themselves are to account to their great master and Judge.

In my progresstowards *Hanover* I touched at *Hildersheim* a city whose Magistrates are Lutheran, though Roman Catholicks have the Cathedrall Church, and severall monasteries there. The court of *Hanover* makes another kind of figure than that of *Cassels*, it being the court of a greater Prince, who is
Bishop

Bishop of Osnaburg, duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, Hanover &c. Here I had the honour to kiss the hands of the Princess Royall *Sophia* youngest sister to the late Prince Rupert. Her highness has the character of the *Merry debannaire* Princess of Germany, a lady of extraordinary virtue and accomplishments, and mistress of the Italian, French, High and low dutch and English languages, which she speaks to perfection. Her husband has the title of the Gentlemen of Germany, a gracefull and comely Prince both a foot and on horseback, civill to strangers beyond compare, infinitely Kind and beneficent to people in distress, and known in the world for a valiant and experienced Soldier. I had the honour to see his troops, which without controversie are as good men, and commanded by as expert Officers as any are in Europe. Amongst his Officers I found brave *Steel-hand Gordon* Collonel of an

Excellent Regiment of horse, *Grimes, Hamilton, Talbot* and others of our Kings subjects. God hath blest the Prince with a numerous offspring, having six sons all galant Princes; of whom the two eldest signalized themselves so bravely at the raising of the siege of *Vienna*, that as an undoubted proote of their valour they brought three Turks home to this court prisoners. His Eldest son is married to a most beautifull Princess sole heiress of the duke of *Lunenburg* and *Zell* his elder brother; as the lovely Princess his daughter is lately married to the Electorall Prince of *Brandenbourg*. He is a gracious Prince to his people, and keeps a very splendid court, having in his stables for the use of himself and children no less than fifty two sets of coach horses. he himself is Lutheran, but as his subjects are Christians of different persuasions, nay and some of them Jews too, so
both

both in his court and army he entertains Gentlemen of various opinions and Countries, as Italian abbots, and Gentlemen that serve him, and many Calvinist French Officers: neither is he so bigotted in his Religion but that he and his Children goe many times to Church with the Princess who is a Calvinist, and joine with her in her devotion. His Countrey is good, having gold and silver mines in it, and his subjects live well under him; as doe those also of his brother the duke of *Lunenbourg*, and their Cozen the duke of *Wolfembottel*, which are the three Princes of the house of *Lunenbourg*; of whom it may be said that they have alwayes stuck honestly to the right side, and befriended the interests of the Empire; so that no by respect, neither honour nor profit, could ever prevail with them, as it has with others, to make them abandon the publick concern.

2nd From this Princes court I went
 to Zell the residence of the duke
 the elder brother of the familie.
 This Prince is called the mighty
Nimrod betaus of the great delight
 he takes in horses, dogs and hunting.
 He did mee the honour to let mee
 see his stables, wherein he keeps 370
 horses most of them English, or of
 English breed. His dogs which
 are also English, are so many, that
 with great care they are quartered
 in severall apartments according to
 their Kind and qualities, there being
 a large Office like a brewhouse em-
 ployed for boyling of malt and Corn
 for them. It is this valiant Prince
 who tooke *Tieves* from the French,
 and made the *Marshall de Crequi*
 prisoner: he is extreamely obliging
 to strangers, and hath severall brave
 Scottish Officers under his pay, as
 Major General *Erskin*, *Graham*,
Coleman, *Hamilton Melvin* and
 others. His Lieutenant General is
 one *Chavot* a Protestant of *Alsatia*
 an

an excellent and experienced commander; who did mee the honour to treat mee three days at his house, where with all his *Scottish* and *English* Officers, whom he had invited, wee liberally drank to the health of our present King, having, as he told us, served under his Majestie, when duke of *York*, both in *France* and *Flanders*, where he gained the reputation both for skill and conduct in the wars not onely from *Marshall Turin* a competent Judge, but also from all other General Persons, who had the honour to know him, that fame hath made better know'n in the world than the encomium which that generous Gentleman ingenuously gave, and which heere I spare to relate. I shall adde no more concerning this Prince, his Officers, or Countrey; but that he with the other two Princes of the house of *Lunembourg Hannover* and *Wolfsenbottel*, can upon occasion bring into the field 36000

Soldiers whom they keep in constant pay, and such men as I never saw better in my life.

Ham-
burg

After some stay at the Court of the duke of *Zell* I went to *Hambourg* a famous Hansiatick town. It is a republick and city of great trade, occasioned partly by the English Company of Merchant adventures, but much more by the dutch Protestants who in the time of the *Duke of Alba* forsook the low Countries and settled here, and the Protestants also who were turned out of *Cologne* and other places in Germany; who nevertheless are not now allowed publick Churches within the citie, but at a place called *Altena* a village belonging to the King of *Denmark*, a quarter of an houres walk distant from *Hambourg*. This Commonwealth is Lutheran and governed by four *Burgemasters*, twenty four *Radts-heres*, and a common Council of all the Burghers who have above

Travellers in Hambourg. 133

40 schellings *per annum* free hold. The symbole or Motto under their Armes is, *da pacem domine in diebus nostris*, and in their Standart are these letters S. P. Q. H. The people here grone under heavy taxes and impositions; The State becaus of continuall Alarms they have from the King of *Denmark* or other neighbours; and the intestine broiles that frequently happen here, as well as at *Cologne*, where the Burgemasters are often in danger of their lives from the mutinous mobile; being forced to maintain six or seaven thousand men in pay, besides two or three men of war to guard their havens from pirats. I shall not name all the wayes of imposing taxes which this Commonwealth uses, becaus in most they imitate the methods of the *States Generall* as to that, which have bin mentioned before: I shall onely take notice of some peculiar customes they have, wherein they

154 *Remarks for*
differ from Holland. When a Barber, shoe maker, or any other Artizan dies, leaving a widow and Children, another of the same trade is not admitted to set up for himself as a master; unless he compound with the widow for a piece of money, or else marry her, or a daughter of hers with her consent.

If any man cause another to be arrested for debt or upon any other suit, the plaintiff must goe along with the Officer who arrests the party and stay by him untill the prisoner be examined by the sheriff; so that if the sheriff be not to be spoken with that night, the plaintiff must tarry with the prisoner all night, untill the sheriff examine the matter, and see cause of discharging or committing the party; but this a plaintiff may doe by a procuration Notariall.

If a prisoner be committed for debt, the plaintiff must maintain him

him in prison according to his quality: and if the party lye in prison during the space of six yeares, at the expiration of that time the prisoner is discharged; and if during the time of his imprisonment, the plaintiff doe not punctually pay the prisoners allowance at the months end, the prisoner is set at liberty, and nevertheless the plaintiff must pay the Gailer the last months allowance.

This state is severe in the execution of Justice against thieves, murders and cheats. There is no pardon to be expected for murder, and a Burgemaster himself, if guilty cannot escape. The punishment for Murder is here as in Sweden, breaking malefactors on the wheele, pinching their breasts and Arms with hot Pincers, speeting them in at the fundament and out at the shoulder, they have also cruel wayes of torturing to make prisoners confess; And are very carefull not to

be cheated in their publick revenue, their accisemen and collectors being punished as in *Holland*. They take a very good course not to be cheated in their accise; for all the mills of the Countrey are in the hands the State; so that no baker nor brewer can grind his own corn, but must have it ground at the States mills, where they pay the accise. There is a Generall tax upon all houses, and that is the Eight penny, which nevertheless does not excuse them from chimney money. The States here as at *Genoa* in Italy are the publick vintners, of whom all people must buy their wine, which they buy from the Merchants, or otherwise import it in their own ships. In their ceremonies of burying and Christening, they are ridiculously prodigall; as for instance. If one invite a Burgemaster, he must give him a ducat in gold, if a *Raedisheer*, that is, an Alderman, a Rixdollar, to every
prea-

Preacher, Doctor of Physick, Advocate or Secretary halfe a Rixdollar, and to every Schoolmaster the third part of a Rixdollar. The women are the inviters to Burialls, weddings and Christenings, who weare an Antick Kind of a dress, having mitered caps as high again as the Miter of a Bishop. The Churches here are rich in revenues, and ornaments, as Images and Stately Organs wherein they much delight. They are great lovers of Musick; in so much that I have told 75 masters of severell sorts of Musick in one Church, besides those who were in the Organ-gallery. Their Organs are extraordinarily large. I measured the great pipes in the Organs of *St. Catharins* and *St. James's* Churches, and found them to be 3 foot and 3 quarters in circumference and 32 foot long; in each of which Organs there are two Pipes 5 foot and 8 inches round. The wealth and trade of this

citie encreases dayly: They send one year with another 70 Ships to Greenland, and have wonderfully engrossed that trade from *England* and *Holland*, and it is beleev'd that small and great there are belonging to this Commonwealth five thousand sayl of Ships. After *Amsterdam*, *Genoa*, and *Venice* their bank is reckoned the chiefe in credit; but in trade they are accounted the third in Europe, and come next to *London* and *Amsterdam*. *Hambourg* is now become the Magazine of Germany and of the bal-tick and northern seas. They give great priviledges to the Jewes, and to all strangers whatsoever, Especially the English Company of Merchant Adventurers, whom they allow a large building, where they have a Church, and where the deputy governour, Secretary, Minister, and the other Officers of the Company live, to whom they yearly make present of Wine, Beere,

Beere, Sheep, Salmond and Sturgeon in their seasons. And so much of *Hambourg*.

From *Hambourg* I went to *Lu-Lubeck*, which is also a Commonwealth and Imperiall town. It is a large well built city containing ten parish Churches; the Cathedral dedicated to St. *Peter* being in length 500 foot, with two high spires all covered with brass as the rest of the Churches of that city are. In former times this city was the place where the deputies of all the *Hansiatick* towns assembled, and was once so powerfull as to make war against *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and to conquer severall places and Islands belonging to those two Crowns, nay and to lend Ships to *England* and other Potentates, without any prejudice to their own trade, wherein they vied in all parts with their neighbours; but it is now exceedingly run into decay not onely in territories, but in wealth and

and trade also. And the reason of that was chiefly the inconsiderate zeal of their Lutheran Ministers who perswaded the Magistrates to banish all Roman Catholics, Calvinists, Jews, and all that dissented from them in matter of Religion, even the English Company too, who all went and settled in *Hambourg*, to the great advantage of that city and almost ruine of *Lubeck*, which hath not now above 200 Ships belonging to it, nor more territories to the State; than the city it self and a small part called *Termond* about eight miles distant from it. The rest of the territories are now in the possession of the *Danes* and *Swedes*, by whom the burghers are so continually alarmed, that they are quite tired out with keeping guard and paying of Taxes. The city is indeed well fortified; but the government not being able to maintain above 1500 Soldiers in pay, 400 Burghers
in

in two Companies are obliged to watch every day. They have a large well built Stathouse, and an Exchange covered, on the top whereof the globes of the world are painted. This Exchange is about fifty yards in the length, and but fifteen in breadth; over it there is a Roome where the skins of five Lions which the Burghers killed at the city gates in the year 1252 are kept stult. The great market place is very large where a monumentall stone isto be seen, on which one of their Burgemasters was beheaded for running away without fighting in a sea engagement. The people here spend much time in their Churches at devotion, which consists chiefly in singing. The women are beautifull but disfigured with a kind of Antick dress; they wearing cloaks like men. It is cheap living in this town; for one may hire a palace for a matter of 20 L. a year, and have provisions at
very

very reasonable rates: besides the air and water is very good; the city being supplied with fountains of Excellent fresh water, which *Hambourg* wants; and good ground for cellerage, there being cellars here forty or fifty foot deep.

Magdeburg I had the curiosity to goe from *Lubeck* to see the Ancient city of *Magdeburg*, but found it so ruined and decayed by the Swedish war, that I had no encouragement to stay there. I therefore hastened to *Berlin* the chiefe residence of the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, at whose Court I mett with a very Ingenuous French Merchant who told me that he and divers other Merchants were designed to have lived in *England*, but were discouraged by a letter sent from *London*, by a Frenchman that was removeing from thence to *Amsterdam*, for these following reason which I copied out of his Letter; First because the Reformed Religion is persecuted

ted in *England* as it is in *France*, the which I told him was a great untruth, for it is apparent that they have been all along graciously admitted, and received into his Majesties Dominions, without interruption, & allowed the free exercise of their owne forme of worship, according to the Doctrine & discipline of the Churches of *France*, nor can they who converse with the French Ministers either in *France* or *Holland* be Ignorant, that the chiefeft part, if not all those Ministers are willing to comply with the Church of *England*, and it is Evident that most of the *Dutch* and *French* Protestants (so called ;) in *Holland* make use of Organs in their Churches ;

"A second thing was that both the bank of *London* and the Bankers - Gouldsmiths were all broak, the which I told this Frenchman was not true altogether, for there are many able Bankers whome I named

as Alderman Eowles, Alderman Hornbey, Alderman Duncomb, Alderman Founs, Mr. Thomas Cook, Mr. Rob: Vyner, Mr. Childe, Mr. Endes, Mr. Evans and others well known to the world by their solid dealing: neyther was the Bank (as he called the Chamber of London) broak, only it had been under the management of a bad Person whose designe was to bring it into disgrace; besides there is the East-India Company an unquestionable securitie for those as have money to dispose of, together with another undeniable securitie which is Land. Thirdly he saith, that in England there is no Register, and therefore many frauds in purchases & mortgages, which begett tedious suites, and renders both dangerous to trust; Fourtly that if a man would purchase land he cannot, being an Alien, un- till Naturalized. Fifthly that in England there are so many plots and Confusions in Government that
the

the Kingdome is hardly quiet twenty yeares together.

Sixtly that false wittnesses were so common in *England* and the crime of perjury so slightly punished, that no man could be safe in life or Estate if he chanced to be in trouble. Lastly he said that the *English* are so restless and quarrelsome, that they not only foment and cherish Animosities amongst one another, but are Every foot contriving and plotting against their lawfull sovereign and the Government. By such surmises and insinuations as these the *French* and *Germans* are scared from trusting themselves and fortunes in *England* and therefore settle in *Amsterdam*, *Hamburg* and other Cittyes, where there are Banks and Registers; This I say is one cause why there are now to be seene at *Amsterdam* such vast numbers of *French* and *Germans* who have much inriched that City and raised the rents of the houses 20 parcent,
and

and the silkeweavers grow also verie rich keeping so many Almshouses Children to doe their work and having all their labour without any charge only for the teaching them their trades; which hath lessened the revenues of the *French* crown, and will in tyme greatly increase the number of the States subjects, and advance their publick Incomes.

To say the truth the inconstancy and wantonnesse of the *English* nation, especially of late tymes, when no other cause could be given for it, but too much ease and plenty, is not only wondered at but reflected upon by foreigners; yet I am morally certaine that could the people of *England* be once againe united in love and affection as they are bound to be in duty and Interest, and would they be as willing to contribute to their own hapines as heaven hath been kind and liberal in bestowing the meanes of it, with a good and gracious Prince, solicitous
for

for preserving the same to them, could wee be so blest as wee have great reason to Expect wee may under the Auspicious reigne of him whose royall Virtues are dreaded by none either at home or a broad but such as are the disturbers of publick and lawfull Authoritie.

Having made this digression, I return to *Berlin*, It is a city lately enlarged with fair streets and palaces. The Magistrates of the place are Lutherans, which is the publick established Religion in all the Electors dominions; though he himself and his Children be Calvinists. He is lookt upon to be so true to that persuasion, that he is reckoned the Protector of the Calvinists; and indeed he solicited the Emperour very hard for a toleration of the Protestants in Hungary. His chaplains, as most of the Lutheran ministers also, endeavour to imitate the English in their way of preaching: and his highness is so much

much taken with English divinity, that he entertains divines for translating English books into the German tongue, as *the whole duty of man* and severall others. He has a large and Srately palace at *Berlin* and therein a copious library enriched with many manuscripts, medalls, and rarities of Antiquity. He may compare with most Princes for handsome guards, being all of them proper well bodied men, and most part Officers who ride in his guards of horse. As he is know'n in the world to be a valiant and warlick Prince, so he maintains in pay an Army of 36000 men; besides five or six thousand horsemen, who in time of war are modelled into troopes; with which body during the late war with *Sweden*, his highness in Person beat the *Swedes* out of his Countrey. Hee keeps his forces in strickt Discipline, obliging all the Officers, if Protestants, on Sundays and holy days to march their sever-

verall Companies in order to Church, but if a superiour Officer be of a contrary perswasion, then the next in commission supplies his place. This custome is Religiously observed by all his highnesses garrisons; whilest he himself with his Children, being five sons, two Daughters, and two Daughters in law, goe constantly to the Calvinist Church adjoyning to the Court. Amongst other acts of publick pietie and charitie, this Prince hath established and endowed some Religious houses or Nunneries for Protestant young ladies, where they may live virtuously and spend their time in devotion as long as they please, or otherwise marry, if they think fit, but then they lose the benefit of the Monastery. There is one of these at *Herford* in *Westphalia*, where I was and had the honour to wait upon the Lady Abbess the Princess *Elisabeth*, eldest sister of the Elector Palatine and

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Prince

Prince *Rupert*, who is since dead. Notwithstanding the late wars with *Sweden* and that by the prevalency of *France* in that hasty treaty of peace concluded at *Nimwegen*, his Electorall Highness was obliged to give back what he had Justly taken from that crown; yet his subjects flourish in wealth and trade, his highness having encouraged manufactures of all sorts, by inviting Artizans into his dominions, and established a Company of tradeing Merchants to the West-Indies, which will much advance navigation amongst his subjects. And in all humane probabilitie they are like to continue in a happy condition, seing by the alliances his highness hath made with the Protestant Princes of the Empire, and especially the house of *Lunenburg*, they are in no danger of being disturbed by their neighbours. I told you before that the Prince of *Brandenburg* was married to the Daughter of the duke of

Ha-

Hanover, so that so long as that alliance holds, the families of *Brandenbourg* and *Lunenbourg* will be in a condition to cast the ballance of the Empire; they both together being able to bring into the field 80000 as good men as any are in Europe.

When I parted from *Berlin* I *Lunenbourg* made a turn back to *Lunenbourg* in my way to *Swedland*, where I found severall of my Countrey men Officers in the garison, who shew'd mee what was most remarkeable in the city, as the Saltworks (which bring in considerable summes of money to the duke of *Lunenbourg*) the Stathouse, and Churches, in one of which I saw a communion table of pure ducat gold. From thence I went into the Province of *Holstein*, and at a small sea port called *Termond*, of which I spake, before, I embarked for *Sweden*.

He that hath read in the histories of this last age the great exploits of

Gustavus Adolphus and his *Swedes*, perhaps may have a fancy that it must be an excellent Countrey which hath bred such warriours; but if he approach it, he will soon find himself undeceived. Entering into

Landrost *Swedland* at a place called *Landsort*, we sailed forwards amongst high rocks having no other prospect from Land but mountains till we

Dollers came to *Dollers*, which is about four Swedish, that is, twenty four *Stockholm* English miles from *Stockholm*, the capitall citie of the Kingdome: upon my coming a shore I confels I was a litle surpris'd to see the poverty of the people; and the litle wooden houses they lived in, not unlike Soldiers huts in a leaguer; but much more, when I discovered litle else in the Countrey but mountainous rocks and standing lakes of water. The Reader will excuse mee, I hope, if I remarke not all that I may have taken notice of in this Countrey, seing by
what

what I have already written, he may perceive that my designe is rather to observe the manner of the inhabitants living, then to give a full description of every thing that may be seen in the Countrey they live in. However I shall lay somewhat of that too, having premised once for all that the ordinary people are wretchedly poor; yet not so much occasioned by the Publick taxes, as the barrenness of their Countrey, and the oppression of the nobles their Landlords, and immediate superiours, who till the present King put a stop to their violences, tyrannically domineered over the lives and fortunes of the poor peasants. From *Dollers* I took waggon to *Stockholm*, changing horses three times by the way, by reason of the badness of the rode, on all hands environed with rocks, that hardly open so much as here and there to leave a shred of plain ground. At two miles distance upon that rode

the citie of *Stockholme* looks great; becaus of the Kings palace, the houses of Noblemen, and some Churches which are seated upon rocks; and indeed, the whole citie and suburbs stand upon rocks, unless it be some few houses built upon ground gained from the rivers that run throw the town. *Stockholme* has its name from a stock or logg of wood which three brothers threw into the water five miles above the city, making a vow that where ever that stock should stop, they would build a castle to dwell in. The stock stopt at the Holme or rock where the palace of the King now stands; and the brothers to be as good as their word, there built their castle, which invited others to doe the like; so that in process of time the other rocks or holmes were covered with buildings which at length became the capital citie of the Kingdome. It is now embellished with a great many
Stately

Stately houses, and much improved from what it was 400 yeares agoe, as indeed, most cities are; for the Stathouse then built, is so contemptible and low that in *Holland* or *England*, it would not be suffered to stand to disgrace the nation. The Council Chamber where the Burgemaster and *Raedt* sit, is two rooms cast into one not above nine foot high; and the two rooms where the sheriffs and the Erve college (which is a Judicature like to the *Doctors Commons* in England) sit are not above eight foot and a halfe high. The Kings Palace is a large square of stone building, in some places very high, but an old and irregular fabrick, without a sufficient quantitie of ground about it for gardens and walks. It was anciently surrounded with water; but some yeares since part of it was filled up to make a way from the castle gate down into the old town. In this Palace there are large rooms; but

the lodgings of the King, Queen and Royall familie are three pair of stairs high, the rooms in the first and second story's being destin'd for the Senat Chamber and other courts of Judicature. The Kings library is four pair of stairs high, being a room about fourty six foot square, with a closet adjoining to it not half the dimensions. When I considered the appartments and furniture of this Court, I began to think that the French Author wrote truth, who in his Remarks upon Swedland sayes, that when Queen *Christina* resigned the Crown to *Carolus Gustaphus* the father of this present King, she disposed of the best of the furniture of the Court, and gave away a large share of the Crown lands to her favorites; in so much that the King considering the poor condition she had left the Kingdome in, and seeing the Court so meanelly furnished, said that had he know'n before he accepted the Crown, what then

then he did, he would have taken other measures.

There are many other Stately palaces in *Stockholme* belonging to the nobilitie; but many of them for want of repairs, and not being inhabited run to ruine; severall of the nobles who lived in them formerly, having lost the estates that maintained their ancient splendour, as wee shall see hereafter, being retired unto a Countrey life. There are also some other magnificent structures begun, but not finished, as that Stately building intended for a Parliament house for the nobles, and two or three Churches: but what I most wonder at is the vault wherein the late King lies buried, is not as yet covered but with boards, for it is to be observed that the Kings of *Sweeden* have no tombs and monuments as in England and other Countries; but are put into copper coffins with inscriptions on them, and placed one by another in vaults

adjoyning to the Gray Friers Church.

These vaults are about Eight in number, having turrets over them with vains of Copper gilt, carved into the ciphers of the severall Kings who give them their names by being the first that are interred in them.

The vault of the late King is not yet finished, no more then the fa-
bricks above mentioned, which perhaps may be imputed to the late troubles of *Swedland*. The number of the inhabitants of *Stockholme* are also much decreased within these few yeares, partly by reason of the removal of the Court of Admiraltie and the Kings Ships from that citie to *Charles-crown*, a new haven lately made about 200 English miles from thence, which hath draw'n many families belonging to the fleet and Admiraltie from *Stockholme* to live there: and partly becaus many of the nobilitie, gentry and those that depended on them, are, as I said before, withdraw'n from *Stockholme*

holme to a retired life in the Countrey. Nevertheless the ordinary sort of Bourghers who still remain are extreamly poor; seing the women are fain to worke like horses, drawing carts, and as labourers in England, serving masons and bricklayers with stone, bricks and mortar, and unloading vessells that bring those materials; some of the poor creatures in the summertime toying in their smocks without either shoes or stockings. They performe also the part of watermen, and for a small matter will row passengers 40 miles or more if they please.

The Court here is very thin and silent, the King living frugally & seldom dining in publick. He eats commonly with *the two Queens* his mother and consort, who is a virtuous Princess sister to the King of Denmark. She is the mother of five Children, three sons and two daughters, with whom she spends most of her time in retirement. The

King is a goodly Prince whom God hath blessed and endowed with accomplishments far beyond what might have been expected from his education, wherein he was extremely abused, being taught little more than his mother tongue. He is gracious, Just and valiant, constant at his devotion, and utterly averse from all kind of debauchery, and the unfashionable vanities of other courts in playes, and danceing.

His Sports are hunting and exercising of his guards, and he rarely appears publickly or gives audience to strangers, which is imputed to his sense of the neglect of his education. He is a Prince that hath had a very hard beginning in the world, which hath many times proved fortunate to great men; and indeed, if wee consider all the circumstances of his early misfortunes, how he was slighted and neglected by his nobles who would hardly vouchsafe to pay him a visit when he
was

was among them in the Countrey, or to doe him homage for the lands they held of the Crown ; and how by the Pernicious counsels of the French and the weakenes or treachery of his governours he was misled into a war that almost cost him his Crown , having lost the best of his territories in *Germany* and *Schonen*, and most of his forces both by sea and land : If I say, these things be considered , it will probably appeare that hardly any Prince before him hath in a shorter time or more fully settled the Authority and prerogative of the Crown, then he hath done in *Sweden* ; for which he stands no wayes obliged to France, as he was for the restauration of what he lost during the war. He is now as absolute as the French King, and makes Edicts which have the force of Laws without the concurrence of the Estates of the Kingdome. He hath erected two Iudicatures the one called the

colledge of Reduction, and the other of inspections; the first of which hath put his Majesty in possession again of all lands alienated from the Crown, and the other called to account all persons even the heires and executors of those who had cheated the Crown, and made them *refund* what they or their predeceffors had appropriated to their own use of the Publick revenue. These two necessary constitutions, as they have reduced many great families to a pinch, who formerly lived splendidly upon the Crown lands and revenues, and obliged them to live at home upon their ancient and private Patrimoine in the Countrey, which is one great cause that the Court of Sweden is at present so unfrequented; so have they enabled his Majestie, without burdening of his subjects, to support the Charges of the government, and to maintain 64000 men in pay. The truth is his other Re-
venues

nues are but small, seing Queen *Christina* enjoys the best of histeritories, as her allowance, and that what arises from the Copper and Iron mines, one Silver mine, the Pitch and Tar, the customes and excise amounts to no extraordinary summ of money, & the land tax in so barren a Countrey scarcely deserving to be named. The customes and excise, I confess, are very high, and the rigorous manner of exacting them pernicious to trade; as for instance. If a ship come to *Stockholme* from *London* with a hundred severall sorts of goods, and those goods assigned to fifty severall men more or less; if any of those fifty doe not pay the custome of what belongs to him, though it be for a barrel of Beer, the Ship shall not be unladen, nor no man have his goods out, though he hath fully payed the customes for them, till this last man hath payed his. There are severall other filly customes in
Swed-

Swedland that discourages men from tradeing there; as if any stranger die there, a third of his Estate must goe to the city or town where he traded. No forreigne Merchant in *Stockholm* can travell into any Countrey where there is a faire without a passport: and at present seing there is no treaty of trade betwixt *England* and *Sweden*, though the English bring as considerable a trade to that Kingdome, as any other Countrey whatsoever, yet they are very unkindly used by the Officers of the custome house; whereas the *Dutch*, in *Lubeck*, and other cities have new and greater Priviledges allowed them. Nor would I Counsel an Englishman to goe to law with a Swedish Burgher in *Sweden*, especially if he be a Whiggish Scot who hath got his freedome in *Stockholme*, for those are a kind of skrapers, whom I have observed to be more inveterate against the *English* then the native *Sweeds*.

Of all the Swedish army of 64000 men, the King keeps but 12 Companies of 200 men a peece, with some few horse guards in *Stockholme*, who are not upon duty as sentinels at the Court gates, as at the Courts of other Princes. The rest are dispersed into quarters and garrisons upon the frontiers which are so far distant in that large compass of land which his territories take up, that it would require a hard and tedious worck to bring them together to a generall muster. They are however kept under very strick discipline, and those that lye neare often viewed by the King. They have odd sorts of punishments for the Souldiers and Officers of all degrees: for example if a Serjeant or Corporall be drunk or negligent on duty, they are put into armour, and with three muskets tied under each arm, made to walke two hours before the Court of guard: yet for all the severitie of discipline used against the
Sol.

Soldiers, they commit many abuses in the night time, robbing and sometimes killing men upon the streets in *Stockholme*, where they have no lights nor guards as in *Copenhagen*. Informer times there have been at one time thirty five Collonels besides Generall Officers in the Swedish Army all the subjects of the King of great Britain, but at present there are few or none, unless it be the sons of some Scottish Officers deceased; nor did I ever see an Englishman in the Kings guards horse or foot but one, and the son of *Sr. Edward wood*, who hath since quitted the service. The King hath exceedingly won the hearts of the common people, not onely by exempting them from the tyrannical Jurisdiction of the nobilitie and gentry, who formerly would by their own private authority punish and put to death the peasants at their pleasure; which makes the Countries very willing to quarter the Kings

Kings Soldiers, but by his exactness in punishing duels, murder and robberies. Perjury is death here also as in Holland : which makes the Magistrates in some parts of this Kings territories enjoyne strange kinds of oaths to deter men from being forsworn. As for instance, in some places , the witness is set, with a staff in his hand, upon some pebble stones and charcoale, where he is to imprecate and pray , that if what he sweareth be not true, his land may become as barren as those stones , and his substance be consumed to ashes like the coals he stands on , which as soon as he steps down are set on fire. This manner of swearing so terrifies the people , that they commonly tremble when they come to take their oath.

The Religion of the dominions of the King of *Sweden*, as of those of the King of *Denmark*, and of other Princes and states whom wee have

have named is Lutheran ; who are more rigid to Roman Catholics and Calvinists than the Protestants of Germany. There is no tolleration allowed here to Calvinist ministers ; and they take an effectuall course to keep the Countrey clear of priests and Jesuits, by gueling them whether they be young or old. In commemoration of the great losses and desolation sustained in the late war, the *Suedes* strictly keep four fasting days in the months of *April, May, June* and *July*; on which days all men are prohibited by Authority to kindle fire in their houses, or to eat till after Evening service is don, which in the winter time could not be endured. They delight much in singing in their Churches, which they constantly performe twice every day, morning and evening. In their maryings, Christenings and buryings they are so prodigally extravagant, that if all three happen in one yeare to a
man

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man of a competent estate, it is enough to breake him, The clergy of *Sweden* are neither so rich nor learned as those of Germany, wanting both the opportunities of study, and of conversing with learned men, that those of other Countreys enjoy; though there be some learned men amongst them. A Bishoprick in *Sweden* is no great benefice, if compared with some Personages in England; for the Archbishop and Metropolitan hath not above 400 L. *per ann.* and some of the rest are not worth above 150 or 200 L. a yeare. The inferiour Clergy are not so regular in their lives and conversation in the Countries distant from *Stockholme*, as they are neare the court, and the reason is, partly becaus they entertain travellers that pass the Countrey, there being no Inns in most places for the accommodation of persons of any qualitie, and so are obliged to drink with their guests: and partly becaus
at

at buryings and Christenings, where there is commonly high drinking, the Pape or Parson is master of the Ceremonies; And here give mee leave, to tell a short story of one of them. A Pape comeing to Christen a Child in a Church, and finding a Scottish man to be Godfather, was so transported either with Zeal or his cups, that when he came to exorcise the Child which is a rite used in their Office of Administring that Sacrament, He neglected the forme prescribed by the liturgie, and in an extemporary prayer begg'd that the devill might depart out of the Child, and enter into that Scottish Heretick; for so they call the Presbyterians of that nation. The prayer of the Pape so incensed the Scot that he vowed revenge, and watched the Pape with a good cudgell next day as he crossed the Church yard, where he beat him and left him all in blood lying on the ground and crying out murder.

For

For this fact the Scot was had before the Justice, who asking him how he durst be so bold as to lay his profane hands upon the man of God, He, who knew very well what use to make of the devill he had got, foaming at the mouth and cunningly acting the demoniack, made answer that the Pape might thank himself for what he had met with; for since he had conjured the devill into him he spared no body, neither wife nor Children, nor would he spare the Justice himself, and with that fell a mangling and tearing the Magistrat, that he was fain to betake himself to his heeles, crying out *O! the devill, save mee*; and so the Scot marched home no man daring to lay hold on him, for fear of being torn to peeces by the devill. But the Justice recollecting himself sent for the Pape, told him that the Scot was a cunning rogue, and bid him goe home, get a plaster for his head and be silent; least
it

if the matter came to the Bishops ears, he might be censured for goeing against the rubrick of the liturgie.

The famous Universitie where their Clergy are bred is *Upsalle* eight Swedish miles from *Stockholme*. There are commonly 150 or 200 Students there, but no endowed colledges as in other Countreies. The library is so meane and contemptible that the libraries of many Grammar Schools and of privat men in England or Holland are far better stored with books then it is. Upon viewing of it, and that of the Kings Palace, I called to mind the saying of a French man, upon the like occasion; That *Swedland* came behind *France* and *England* in the knowledge of men and things at least 800 yeares; yet some *Sweaes* have been so conceited of the antiquity of their Countrey, as to bragg that Paradice was seated in *Sweden*, that the Countrey was
turned

turned into such heaps of rocks for the rebellion of our first parents, and that *Adam* and *Eve* had *Cain* and *Abel* in a Countrey three *Swedish* miles distant from *Upsall*. A French man standing by and hearing this Romantick story, as I was told, fitted him with the like, telling him that when the world was made in six days, at the end of the creation all the Rubbish that remained was throw'n together into a corner, which made up *Sweden* and *Norway*. And indeed the French seeme to have no great liking to the Countrey, what ever kindness they may have for the people, for a French Ambassadour, as an author of that Countrey relates, being by order of Queen *Christina* treated in a Countrey house 4 *Swedish* miles from *Stockholme*, and upon the rode goeing and coming, with all the varieties and pleasures that the Countrey could afford, on purpose to make him

I have

have a good opinion of the same; made answer to the Queen (who asked him upon his return what he thought of *Sweden*) that were he master of the whole Countrey, he would presently sell it & buy a farme in France or England; which, under favour, I think was a litle tart and sawcy.

Having staid a considerable time in Swedland, and most part at *Stockholme*, I set out from thence to goe to *Elsenbourg* by land, and went a litle out of my way to see a small city called *Eubrone* famous for a coat of Arms which it got in this manner. A certain Masculine Queen of *Denmark* who had conquered a great part of *Sweden*, coming to this city, asked the Magistrates, what was the Arms of their city; who having told her that they had none, she plucked up her coats and squatting upon the Snow, bid them take the marke she left there for their Arms: It's pity she did not give them
a sui-

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a suitable motto to it also. What that figure is called in blazonerie I know not, but to this day the city uses it in their Armes, and for marking their commodities. This Queen came purposely into *Sweden* to pay a visit to a brave woman that opposed a King of *Swedland*, who in a time of famine would have put to death all the men and women in his Countrey above sixty years of age. The Countrey all the way I travelled in *Swedland* is much of the same qualitie of the land about *Stockholme*, untill I came neare the Province of *Schonen* which is called the store house and Kitchen of *Sweden*, where the Countrey is far better. It was formerly very dangerous to travell in this Province of *Schonen*, becaus of the Snaphances who were a kind of bloody robbers, now utterly destroyed by the King; so that it is safe enough travelling there. Entering into *Schonen* I saw twenty nine

of these rogues upon wheelles, and
elsew ere in the Countrey, ten and
twenty at severall places. The
King used great severitie in destroy-
ing of them; some he caused to be
broken upon the wheele, others
speeted in at the fundament and out
at the shoulders, many had the flesh
pinched off of there breasts, and so
were fastened to stakes till they died,
and others again had their noses and
both hands cut off, and being sea-
red with a hot Iron were let goe to
acquaint their camerades how they
had been served. The King is very
severe against Highway-men and
duellers. In above a hundred
miles travelling, wee found not a
house where there was either French
wine or brandie, which made mee
tell a *Swede* of our Company who
was travelling to Denmark, that I
would undertake to shew any man
500 houses wherein a traveller
might have wine and other good
accommodation in the space of an
hun-

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hundred miles upon any rode from *London*. There are severall small towns and fertile land in this Countrey of *Schonen*, lying upon the *Sound*; at the narrowest part whereot lies *Elsenbourg* burnt down by the Danes in the last war: Here I crost over to *Elsenore*, the passage being but a league broad.

The King of Denmark has a castle at *Elsenore* which commands the narrow passage of the *Sound*, where all Ships that enter into or come out of the Baltick sea must pay toll. Having visited this castle and stai'd about a fortnight with the English Consul, and *Sr. John Paul* late resident at the Court of *Swedland*, I went to the danish Court at *Coppenhaguen*.

Copenhaguen is the capitall city of *Zeeland*, *Jutland* or *Denmark* and place of residence of the King It stands on a flat, encompassed

with a pleasant and delightfull Countrey much resembling England. The streets of the city are kept very neat and cleane, with lights in the night time for the convenience and safetie of those who are then abroad; a custome not as yet introduced into *Stockholme* where it is dangerous to be abroad when it is dark. The Kings men of war lye here very conveniently, being orderly ranged betwixt *Booms* after the manner of Amsterdam, and neare the Admiralty house, which is a large pile of building well furnished with stores and Magazines, secured by a citadell, that not onely commands the city, but also the Haven, and entrey into it. The Court of Denmark is splendid, and makes a far greater figure in the world then that of *Sweden*, tho not many yeares agoe in the time of *Carolus Gustaphus* the father of the present King of *Swedland*, it was almost reduced to its last, when the walls

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of *Copenhagen* saved that Crown
and Kingdome. That siege was
famous, caried on with great
vigour by the *Swede*, and as bravely
maintained by the *Danes*: The
monuments whereof are to be seen
in the canon bullets gilt that still
remain in the walls of some houses
and in the steeple of the great Church
of the town. The Royall palace in
Copenhaguen is but small and a very
ancient building, but his Majesties
house *Fredenburg* is a stately fa-
brick of Modern Architecture, and
very richly furnished. *Denmark*
is at present a flourishing Kingdome
and the King who hath now made
it hereditary, surpasses most of his
predecessours in power and wealth:
He hath much enlarged his domi-
nions, aswell as Authority, and by
his personall and Royall virtues,
no less then the eminent qualities of
a great many able ministers of State,
he hath gained the universall love
of his subjects, and the esteeme of

all forreigne Princes and States. The Court is much frequented every day, but especially on Sundays where about eleven of the clock in the morning, the Nobility, forreigne Ministers, and Officers of the Army assemble and make a glorious appearance. There one may see many Knights of the order of the Elephant of *Malto* but I never saw any order of the like nature as that of *Sweden*, that King rarely appearing in his George and garter, but on days of publick audience I have observed at one time above 150 coaches attending at the Court of Denmark, which are ten times more than ever I saw together at that of *Sweden*. The King is affable and of easy access to strangers, seen often abroad by his subjects in his gardens and stables, which are very large and well furnished with all sorts of Horses. He is a great lover of English horses and dogs, and delights much in Hunting, as his
eldest

Travellers in Copenhagen. For
eldest son the Prince with his bro-
thers doe in cockfighting; in so
much that the English Merchants
can not make a more acceptable pre-
sent to those Princes, then of En-
glish game-cocks. The standing for-
ces of *Denmark* are well disciplined
men, and commanded by good
Officers both natives and stran-
gers, both *French* and *Scots*, as
Major General *Duncan*, and Major
General *Veldun* both Scottish-
men, whom I saw at *Copenhagen*.
The Soldiers, as well as courtiers are
quartered upon the citizens, a cu-
stome which is likewise practised in
Sweden, and tho somewhat uneasy,
yet not repined at by the people
who by the care and good govern-
ment of the King find trade much
advanced. For his Majestie by en-
couraging strangers of all religions
to live in his dominions, and allow-
ing the French and dutch Calvinists,
to have publick Churches, hath
brought many tradeing families to

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Coppenhaguen, and by the measure he hath taken for settling trade in prohibiting the importation of foreign manufactures, and reforming and new modelling the East and West India Companies, hath much encreased commerce and thereby the wealth of his subjects; so that notwithstanding the new taxes imposed upon all coaches, waggons, Ploughs, and all reall and personall estates, which amount to considerable summs of money, the people live very well and contented. There are commonly about eight thousand men in garison in *Coppenhaguen*, and his Majesties Regiment of foot guards who are all cloathed in red, with cloaks to keep them warm in the winter time, is a very handsome body of men, and with the horse guards who are bravely mounted, and have their grana-deers and Hoboyes, make a very fine shew. His Majestie hath caused severall new fortifications to be built

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built upon the *Elb*, and other rivers,
and hath now in his possession that
strong Castle called *Hilgueland*,
at present commanded by a Scottish-
man. The Queen of *Denmark* is a
most virtuous Princess, sister to
the present Landgrave of *Hessel-
Cassel*, and in persuation a Calvi-
nist, having a chappell allowed her
within the Court; though the pu-
blick religion of the King and King-
dome be Lutheran. The Clergie
here are learned, many of them
having studied at *Oxford* and *Cam-
bridge* where they learnt the English
language, and amongst the Bishops
there is one Doctor *King* the son of
a Scottishman. But scing it is my
designe rather to observe the con-
dition of the people, then to be
punctuall in describing all the rari-
ties that are remarkeable in the
Countries I have been in, I shall
conclude what I have to say of *Den-
mark*, by acquainting the Reader
that the people of that Countrey

live far better then the *Swedes*, and as well as most of their adjoining neighbours; and that there are severall places, both there and in *Norway* which have the names of English towns, as *Arundale*, *Totness*, *London* &c.

When I first began to write this treatise, I had some thoughts of making observations upon the severall governments of other States and Dominions, where I had travelled some years before I was in the Countries I have been speaking of, as of the rest of Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy and France; but that was a subject so large, and the usefulness of it to my present designe so inconsiderable, that by doing so, I found I could neither satisfy the curious, by adding any thing materiall to those many who have already obliged the publick by the remarks of their travells in those places; or make my discontented Countrey men more averse then they

they are already from removing into those Countries, where I think few of them will chuse to transport themselves for the sake of liberty and Propertie, tho England were even worse, than they themselves fancy it can be. All that remains to be done then, is to conclude this treatise with an obvious and popular remark, that those Countries where cities are greatest and most frequented by voluntary inhabitants, are alwayes the best to live in; and by comparing the city of *London* with all other cities of Europe, and demonstrating by the surveys I have made (which I think will hardly be contradicted or confuted,) that of all the capitall cities of Europe it is the biggest and most populous, & so prove consequentially that England, for the generality of people, is the best Countrey in the world especially for its natives to live in. Now this being an observation, (for what I know) not hitherto made

good by induction and instance, (as I intend to doe it) I hope it will please the Reader as much, as if I gave him a particular account of other Countreys and governments, and leave it to his own reflexion to State the comparison.

Though *London* within the walls cannot vie for bigness with many cities of Europe; yet take the city and suburbs together, according as it hath been surveyed by *Mr. Morgan*, in breadth from *St. Georges Church* in Southwarke to Shore ditch, and in length from Limehouse to petty France in *Westminster* and it is in a vast proportion larger in compas of ground and number of houses then any city whatsoever in Europe. This I shall demonstrate first by comparing it with some cities of *Holland*, and then with the most considerable cities of the other Countries of Europe, which I shall set down in an alphabetically order with
the

Travellers in Switzerland. 207
the number of the houses they severally contain.

When *London* and suburbs was surveyed some years agoe by *Mr. Morgan*, there were reckoned to be in it 84000 houses besides hospitals, Almshouses, and other buildings that payed no chimney money to the King: Now if those were added, and the vast number of new houses that have been built since that survey, upon modest computation *London* may be reckoned to countain 100000 houses; I know the *French* doe vapour and would perswade the world that *Paris* is much bigger then *London*. And the *Hollanders* will scarce believe that *London* hath more Houses then the 18 Cittyes in *Holland* that have voyces in the States, for say they *Amsterdam* Stands upon a 1000 *Morgens* land, and *London* Stands but upon 1800; To both which I answer, that it is very true that *Paris* takes up a great spot of ground,
but

but then you must consider, that in *Paris* there are severall hundreds of *Monasteries*, *Churches*, *Colledges*, and *Cloysters*, some of them haveing large *Gardens*, and that in *Paris* there are 7500 *Palaces* and *Ports* for *Coaches*, which have likewise great *Gardens*, whereas *London* is very thick built, and in the *Citty* the *Houses* have scarce a *Yard* big enough to sett a *Pump*, or *House* of conveniency in; but the weekly bills of *Mortality* will decide this *Question* and plainly give it to *London*, and so doth *Mons: la Cour*, and Sir. *William Pette* in his last *Essayes* dedicated lately to our King, makeing it appeare that *London* is bigger then *Paris*, *Rhoan*, and *Ro-chell* altogether; and as for *Amsterdam* I doe appeale to all knowing men that have seen it, that although it be true that it Stands upon 1000 *Morgens Land*; yet there is not above 400 *Morgens* built, and this I prove thus, that the large *Gardens*,
on

Travellers in Copenhagen. 209
on the *Heeregrast*, *Kysersgrast*,
and *Princegrast*, and the *Burgwalls*
of *Amsterdam* take up more then a
third part of the *Citty*, then reckon
the *Bastions*, and the space of
Ground betweene the *Wall*, and
the *Houses*, and all the *Ground*
unbuilt from the *Utricks-Port*, to
the *Wesoper-Port*, *Muyer-Port*, and
so to the *Seaside*, and you will find
it to be near 300 *Morgens land*:
There are 2 *Parishes* in the *Sub-
urbs* of *London*, viz *Stepney*, and
St. Martins in the feilds, (the later
being so big that the last *Parlement*
divided it into 4 *Parishes*,) either
of them have more *Houses* then
Rotterdam, or *Harlem*, and there
are severall other great *Parishes* as
St. Margrets - Westminster, *St.*
Giles in the feilds, *Toolyes*, and *St.*
Mary Overs, the which if they stood
apart in the *Country* would make
great *Cittyes*, wee reckon in *London*
and the *Suburbs* thereof to be at least
130 *Parishes*, which containe
100000

100000 *Houses*, now if you reckon 8 *persons* to everie house then there are neare 800000 *soules* in *London*, but there are some that say there is a million of *soules* in it ; I shall now set downe the *Cittyes Alphabetically* and their number of *Houses* as they were given to me not only from the *Surveyours* and *Citty Carpenters*, but from the *Bookes* of the *Herthmoney*, and bookes of the *Verpoundings*, where such *Taxes* are payd ; and first I shall begin with the 18 *Cittyes* that have *Voyces* in the *States* of *Holland*.

Cittyes

Cittyes		Houses.
D Ort.	- -	5500
Harlem. 18.	- -	7250
Delph. 12	- -	2300
Leyden. 15	- -	13800
Amsterdam. 20	- -	25460
Rotterdam. 10	- -	8400
Tergoe.	- -	3540
Gorcom.	- -	2460
Schiedam.	- -	1550
Brill.	- -	1250
Schonehoven.	- -	2200
Alckmaar.	- -	1540
Horn.	- -	3400
Enckhuysen.	- -	5200
Edam.	- -	2000
Monekendam.	- -	1500
Medenblick.	- -	850
Purmerent.	- -	709

Cittyes in Germany and in the
17 Provinces.

A Ntwerp.	- -	18550
Aix la Chapell.	- -	2250
Arford.	- -	8440
Berlin.	- -	5200
		Bonn.

Cittyes	Houſes.
Bonn.	410
Breſack.	1200
Breme.	9200
Breda.	3420
Bolduke.	6240
Bergen op Zome.	2120
Bruffels.	19200
Cologne 120.	12000
Cleave. 117.	640
Coblins.	420
Caſtells.	1520
Dreſden.	6420
Diſſeldorpo.	620
Dunkirk.	2440
Emden.	2400
Francford.	10200
Groningen.	8400
Guant.	18200
Harford,	1420
Hanover.	1850
Heidelberg.	7520
Hamburg. 152	12500
Lubeck, 199	6500
Louain.	8420
Lypſick.	3240
Lunenburg,	3100
	Lewar.

Cittyes

Houfes.

Cittyes in France.

A Vinion.	-	-	12400
Amiens.	-	-	5200
Bullion.	-	-	1400
Bomont.	-	-	800
Burdeaux.	-	-	8420
Calis.	-	-	1324
Cane.	-	-	2147
Obalon.	-	-	1850
Diepe.	-	-	1920
Lyons	-	-	16840
Montruill.	-	-	820
Monpiller.	-	-	5240
Marsellis.	-	-	9100
Nanpes.	-	-	4420
Nemes.	-	-	3120
Orleans.	-	-	10200
Orange.	-	-	354
Paris.	-	-	72400
Rochell.	-	-	4200
Roan.	-	-	11200
Tolonze.	-	-	13200
Valance.	-	-	458

Cit-

Cities	Houses.
Lewardin.	5860
Mayance.	2420
Malin.	8000
Middelburg.	6200
Madelburg.	1120
Mastricht.	5600
Munster.	1240
Nurenberg.	18240
Osenburg.	2200
Osborg.	8420
Oldenburg.	6200
Penaag.	18640
Passaw.	560
Ratisbone.	6540
Serasburg.	8560
Spire.	540
Storckholme.	6480
Solsburg.	12460
Uenicki.	8240
Viana.	4120
Veau.	340
Wormes.	1200
Westburg.	2420
Zell p. 150.	2200
824	Cite

Cittyes

Houses.

Cittyes in Italy.

B <i>Olonie.</i>	-	-	12400
<i>Florance.</i>	.	.	8520
<i>Janua.</i>	-	-	17200
<i>Luca.</i>	-	-	1650
<i>Legorne.</i>	.	-	3560
<i>Milan.</i>	.	-	18500
<i>Napells.</i>	-	-	17840
<i>Pesa.</i>	-	-	2290
<i>Padua.</i>	.	-	8550
<i>Rome.</i>	.	.	31200
<i>Sena.</i>	.	.	1820
<i>Venetia.</i>	-	-	24870
<i>Veterba.</i>	-	-	620
<i>Valentia.</i>	-	-	1520

Cittyes in Savoy.

C <i>Hambray.</i>	-	-	852
<i>Salé.</i>	-	-	320
<i>Turin.</i>	.	-	8540
<i>Nece.</i>	-	-	500
<i>St. John de Latteran.</i>			420
<i>Remes.</i>	-	-	340
			<i>Amoloy.</i>

Cittyes	Houfes.
Moloy.	270

Cittyes in Switserland.

Berne.	4270
Ball.	5120
Geneve.	4540
Losana.	2100
Solure.	500
Zurick.	6200
Morge.	210
Vina.	320
St. Morrice.	300

Cittyes in Denmark.

Copenhagen.	8220
Elsnore.	

Cittyes in Sweedland.

Orthoanen.	660
Stockholme.	7500
Upsall.	8200

F I N I S.

